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THE BARNES REVIEW

A JOURNAL OF POLITICALLY INCORRECT HISTORY

VOLUME XXV NUMBER4 JULY / AUGUST 2019 WWW.BARNESREVIEW.COM

Ancient Tulum

And the Legacy of the White Gods

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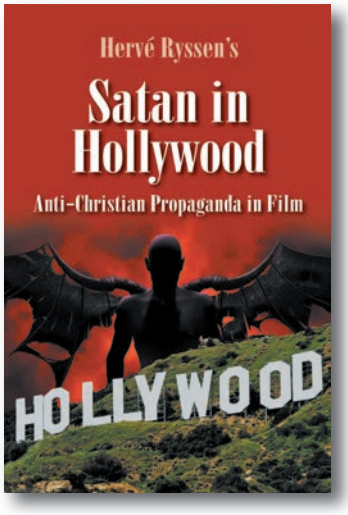
Satan in Hollywood

Anti-Christian Propaganda in Film



On television and in film, Christians are most frequently depicted as narrow-minded, intolerant racists and bigots, if not actually rapists or murderers. The Catholic clergy is almost always depicted as a place of concealment for sadists and mental defectives. Hundreds of films contain anti-Christian smears, and the list gets longer every year. Ryssen identifies a large number of these films and details their anti-Christian messages and imagery. These vile themes even appear in children's cartoons! The evidence speaks for itself: Christianity—and most particularly the Catholic Church—is under attack in the Hollywood film industry in ways that have never been used against Islam or Judaism or any other community in history. Decade after decade, these messages have been growing in intensity, becoming increasingly explicit and evermore aggressive. It is as if the weakening of Christianity in the West were merely|exacerbating a revengeful, explosive hatred too long contained. Since 2005, Hervé Ryssen has published 10 books, each containing hundreds of footnotes and references, on matters of crucial importance to an understanding of the 20th and 21st centuries: the religious origins of globalism; the cosmopolitan ideal in literature and film; the origins of psychoanalysis; the prevalence of hysteria, homosexuality and feminism; the hidden face of communism; the history of anti-Semitism; the causes of World War II; the great transnational mafias and swindlers; and the vision of the "End Times" in the great religions, etc. *Satan in Hollywood: Anti-Christian Propaganda in Film* (softcover, saddle-stitched, 59 pages, #850, $10 minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S.) can be yours FREE when you renew your TBR subscription. Mail in the form above or call **1-877-773-9077 TOLL FREE**, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET.

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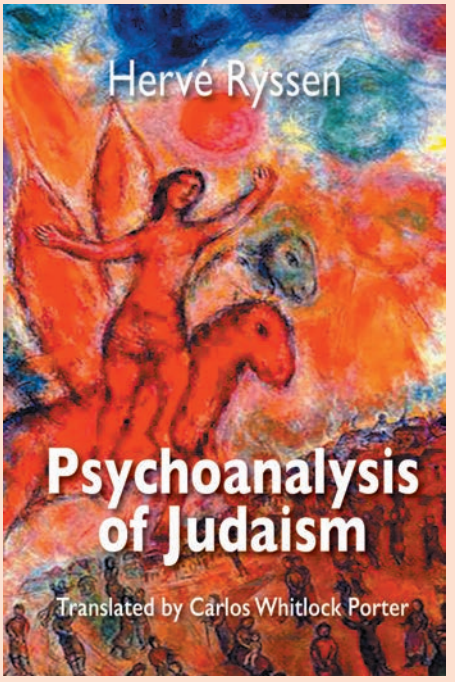
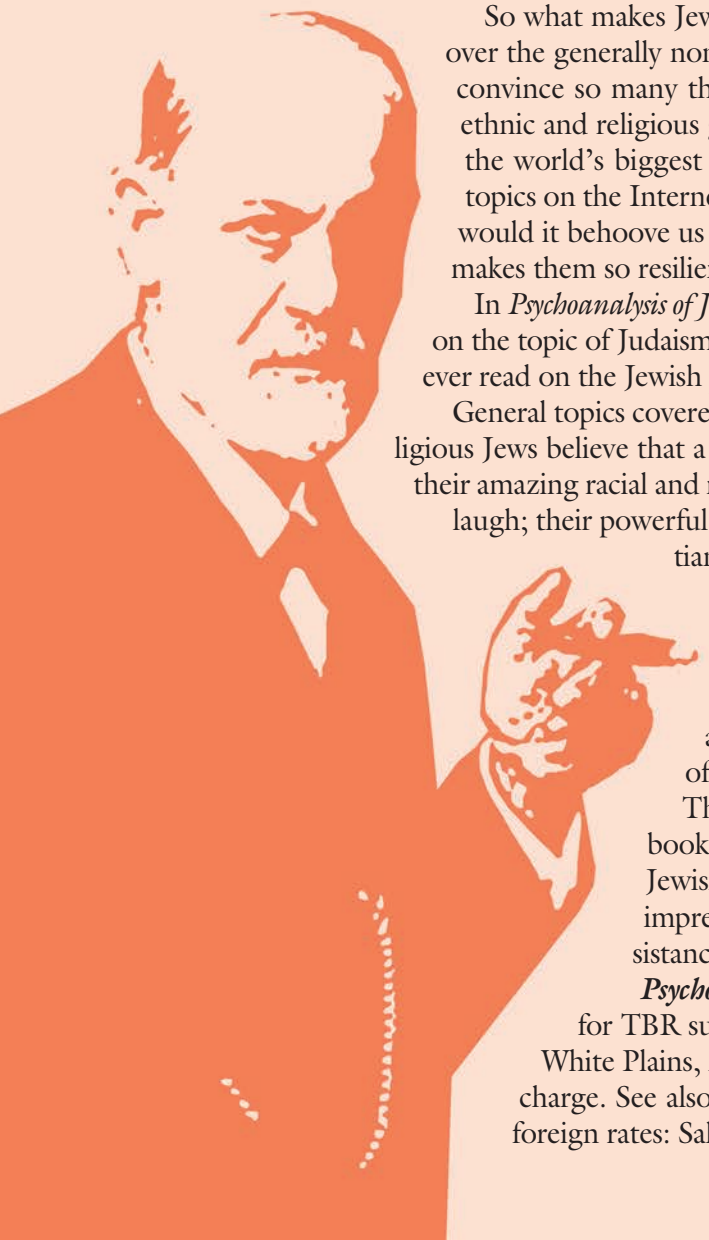
Psychoanalysis of Judaism

By Hervé Ryssen
Translated by Carlos Porter



THERE IS NO DOUBT—despite claims of rampant "anti-Semitism"—that Jews are possibly the most successful religious and cultural group on the planet. In America, they are the kings of media, Hollywood, the music industry and Wall Street. They have the most powerful and determined lobbies in the world, working not only for their own national interests, but the interests of the state of Israel. Israeli leaders have openly admitted that they "own" the U.S. Congress—and nobody will argue against that with a straight face for very long.



So what makes Jews so successful? How have they been able to wield such influence over the generally non-Jewish nations in which they dwell? How have they managed to convince so many that their suffering over the centuries is worse than that of other ethnic and religious groups? How have powerful Jewish organizations managed to get the world's biggest and most lucrative tech companies to restrict discussion of such topics on the Internet? If we all can agree that Jews have had a great impact on history, would it behoove us to understand what it is about their religion and their culture that makes them so resilient and so unified? In short, what makes the Jewish mind tick?

In *Psychoanalysis of Judaism*, author Hervé Ryssen—oft attacked for his forthright books on the topic of Judaism—delves into this very subject in a book unlike any other you have ever read on the Jewish psyche.

General topics covered include: How can guilt be used to control people; how many religious Jews believe that a Messiah will come who will raise them up to global preeminence; their amazing racial and religious solidarity; the parent-child relationship; what makes them laugh; their powerful revolutionary spirit; their attitudes toward Christianity and Christians; their cosmopolitan mentality; the inexplicable existence of anti-Semitism when Jews are perceived as champions of the downtrodden; anti-Semitic paranoia; their ongoing love affair with communism; alleged inferiority complexes; claims of codified incest; Oedipal relationships; their love of feminism and matriarchy; and, of course, an analysis of the Talmud, Kabbalah and the "art" of psychoanalysis itself as "invented" by Sigmund Freud.

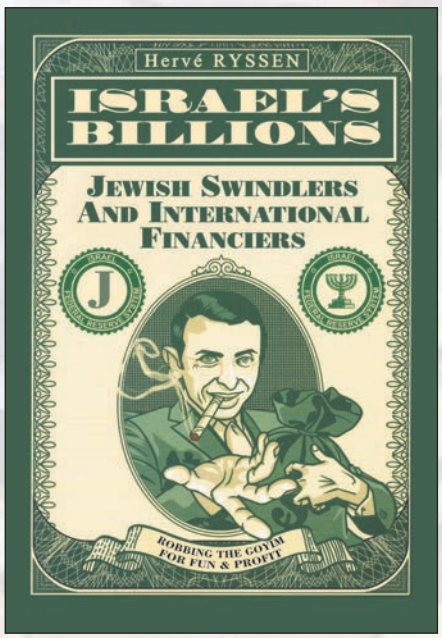
This and so much more are discussed openly and honestly in this book. By the end, you will have a much greater understanding of the Jewish mindset and how Jews in general—but not all—have achieved an impressive level of status, wealth and power attained despite dogged resistance from other racial and religious groups over the centuries.

Psychoanalysis of Judaism: Softcover, 461 pages, #846, ***$30*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET to charge. See also www.BarnesReview.com. Outside the U.S. please email TBR for foreign rates: Sales@barnesreview.org.

This amazing new book is published by THE BARNES REVIEW!

ISRAEL'S BILLIONS

Jewish Swindlers and International Financiers



Jews have been expelled from every country they have ever lived in, at all periods of history, even when they were not massacred. They have been booted out by the Egyptians, the Babylonians, the Greeks, Romans, Christians and Muslims; always and everywhere. Every time, the principal reason invoked was usury, that is, lending at abusive interest rates, ruining peasants and tradesmen while disproportionately enriching the Jewish communities in all the cities. The receiving of stolen goods is another accusation frequently mentioned in the texts, as well as their manifest hatred of the church and the *goyim* in general. All over Europe, they engaged in smuggling, debasing the coinage, washing ducats in acid, using yellow arsenic to give brass the color of gold, to swindle and deceive the Christians in a thousand ways. Very little has changed in this regard, except that these swindles have acquired a scope unprecedented in history since the turn of the 20th century.

In *Israel's Billions: Jewish Swindlers and International Financiers*, author Hervé Ryssen details just how Jewish bankers, businessmen and powerbrokers are stealing the wealth of the people of the world. Included are chapters on the biggest financial rip-offs in history, the VAT frauds, the CO_2 swindle, advertising and insert frauds, fake bank transfers, the Talmud, pyramid rackets, Bernie Madoff's flimflams, insider trading swindles, today's super-predators, the Cosmopolitan Project—and even more. All together, this book comprises the most complete and precise source for exactly how the Jewish community—from its earliest incarnations—has worked to fleece the *goyim* among whom they dwell.

Softcover, 279 pages, #833, *$25* minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. from The Barnes Review, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695 To charge, call TBR toll free at 1-877-773-9077 toll free, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET or visit www.BarnesReview.com.

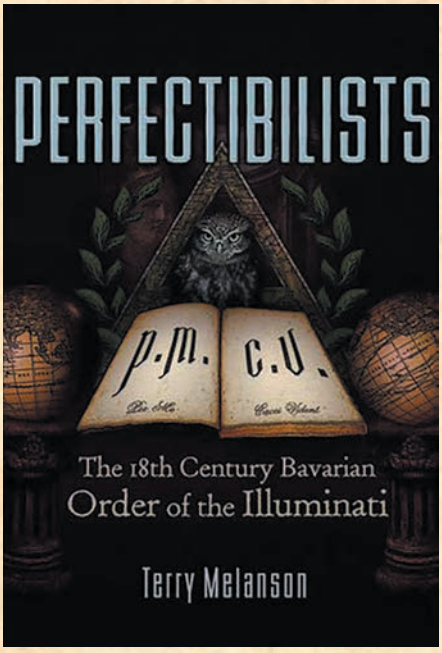
See page 21 inside for an astounding list of topics covered in this book!

NEW BOOK ON THE ILLUMINATI FROM TBR . . .

The Perfectibilists

The 18th Century Bavarian Order of the Illuminati

By Terry Melanson



Describing this enigmatic secret society in meticulous detail, more than 1,000 endnotes are included, citing scholars, professors and academics. Contemporary accounts and the original documents of the Illuminati themselves are covered as well. Copiously illustrated and featuring biographies of more than 400 confirmed members, this survey sheds light upon this 200-year-old mystery. The shadowy Illuminati grace many pages of fiction as the sinister all-powerful group pulling the strings from behind the scenes, but very little has been printed in English about the actual Enlightenment-era secret society, its activities, its members and its real legacy. First choosing the name Perfectibilists, their enigmatic leader Adam Weishaupt soon thought that sounded too bizarre and changed it to the Order of the Illuminati. Presenting an authoritative perspective, this definitive study chronicles the rise and fall of the fabled Illuminati, revealing their methods of infiltrating governments and education systems, and their blueprint for a successful cabal, which echoes directly forward through groups like the Order of Skull & Bones to our own era. Do they still exist today? Was the group really behind revolutionary movements across Europe? What famed people were members of the arcane cabal? Find out in this rare book of Revisionist scholarship. Softcover, 531 pages, #836, *$25* minus 10% for TBR subscribers.

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NEW BOOK JUST RELEASED BY THE BARNES REVIEW!

THE SOVIET EXPERIMENT

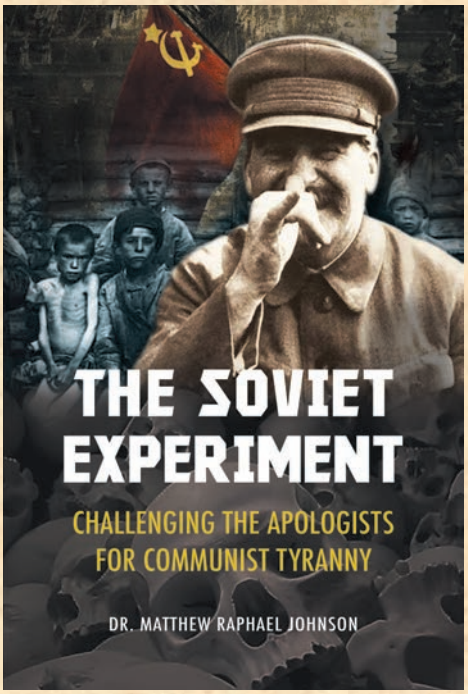
Challenging the Apologists for Communist Tyranny

By Dr. Matthew Raphael Johnson

The USSR remains one of the least understood of all societies despite its having only existed in the 20th century. It stands as the great embarrassment of the globe's liberal elite and they do all they can to mystify their role in creating and supporting this totalitarian disaster. One of the reasons it remains so misunderstood is that very few can wrap their heads around depravity of this magnitude. Josef Stalin once said in an article appearing in *Pravda* that, under his rule, "life had become more joyous and carefree." There's a level of dissociation here that only a handful can penetrate and still retain their sanity. Luckily, The Barnes Review (TBR) has an expert author who has no difficulty with discussing either depravity or dissociation—or in challenging those who insist that Stalin "wasn't as bad as we have been told," claiming he was not responsible for the terrors that occurred under his rule or that he had somehow finally "caught on" to the true nature of the Soviet state.

The Soviet Experiment: Challenging the Apologists for Communist Tyranny connects the dots so many have failed to connect in the past. The author, Dr. Matthew Raphael Johnson, the former editor and currently a member of TBR's Contributing Editorial Board, has, at great cost to himself, spent his adult life specializing in the hidden aspects of Russian history and its connection to nationalism. As always, he pulls no punches. He's contentious, he's offensive, he's difficult, he's challenging—challenging everything that needs to be challenged to explain the catastrophe of the Marxist Soviet Union and the ideological fog behind which it hid for so long. He explodes myth after myth on the Soviet enigma, rendering it no longer mysterious. With primary source materials never before translated into English, this book is a necessity for any serious historian and truthseeker.

Softcover, 241 pages, #835, $25 plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Visit BarnesReview.com or call us toll free at 1-877-773-9077 to charge, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET. (Outside U.S. email Sales@BarnesReview.org for foreign S&H.)



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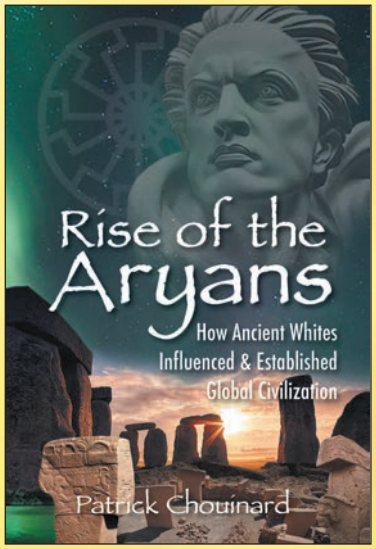
NEW BOOK JUST RELEASED BY THE BARNES REVIEW!

Rise of the Aryans

How Ancient Whites Influenced and Established Global Civilization



All across the world are mysterious and ancient stone structures demonstrating not only advanced building techniques but also an incredibly sophisticated knowledge of archeoastronomy. From isolated Easter Island in the Pacific, to the mountain peaks of the Andes, from the British Isles and the Mediterranean to the steppes of Eurasia, from the arid deserts of western China to the Mississipi Valley of North America, some advanced culture was erecting megalithic structures that baffle scientists and archeologists even today.

Once the cultures of the Indus Valley and the Tigris and Euphrates rivers were considered the oldest "real" civilizations, dating to sometime around 6,000 B.C. But the discovery of the Caucasian-built Gobekli Tepe temple complexes scattered across Anatolia changed all that. Dated to sometime around 9,600 B.C., the structures at these ancient megalithic sites have thrown the mainstream understanding of the rise of civilizations into complete disarray. Who built them and why? What about the global pyramid phenomenon and the complex edifices at Knossos, Carnac and Stonehenge? Was it really extraterrestrial visitors from some far-off galaxy who constructed them, or is there a more plausible explanation—one grounded in answers right here on planet Earth?

In *Rise of the Aryans: How Ancient Whites Influenced and Established Global Civilization*, respected historian, author and radio show personality Patrick Chouinard delves into these mysteries and provides real answers based on decades of research that do not involve little green men from Mars! *Rise of the Aryans* is a book you'll want for your library, whether you are a professional historian or an armchair archeologist.

Softcover, 314 pages, #834, *$25* minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. from The Barnes Review, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET. You may also order the book and other great Revisionist products online at www.BarnesReview.com.

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THE BARNES REVIEW

A JOURNAL OF POLITICALLY INCORRECT HISTORY

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By Marc Roland

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A Dog's Tale of Pre-Columbian Voyages to the Americas

By Marc Roland

14 Is it possible the old Romans knew much more than we think about the Earth, including the existence of North and South America? Amazingly, it appears they and others did.

Banished Romanov Duke Turns Desert to Paradise

By Michael Walsh

24 Although he fell from grace with his imperial family, Grand Duke Nicholas Constantinovich Romanov was still able to do incredible things, bringing the benefits of Western civilization to the backward Central Asians.

The Lies of World War II

By Dr. Paul Craig Roberts

36 Many decades after WWII wound down, the court historians remain mired in the propaganda of the victors. Woe to anyone who gets in their way. Popular conservative columnist Paul Craig Roberts—who has certainly loaded his literary barrels with heavy ammunition in recent years—lets the court historians have it in this devastating salvo.

Pastor Martin Niemöller: His Uncensored Story

By John Wear, J.D.

42 A submariner and later a pacifist, best remembered for his famous quote, Martin Niemöller has been praised and criticized by pro-Germans and anti-Germans alike. A man of the cloth, Niemöller was extremely critical of both Adolf Hitler and the postwar Allied occupation of Germany. What are we to make, in the final analysis, of this rather complex man?

Humiliation in Korea: Why the U.S. Lost the War

By Dr. Matthew Raphael Johnson

50 Thousands of Americans, and hundreds of Turks, were casualties in this forgotten battle against China in an all-but-forgotten war. And for what? We lost the battle, and we didn't win the war. And now U.S. warmongers want another war with China?

The Original Rainbow Coalition

By Pastor Edward DeVries

60 Today when someone mentions the words "rainbow coalition," chances are good that what comes to mind is the "gay community" or the National Rainbow Coalition and its black "civil rights" ally called PUSH—People United to Save (or, later, Serve) Humanity, both headed by Jesse Jackson. But in the late 1960s and early 1970s, there was a now largely ignored Chicago coalition called the Rainbow Coalition of a quite different stripe.

The Yamnaya People and the Ancient Homeland of the Aryans

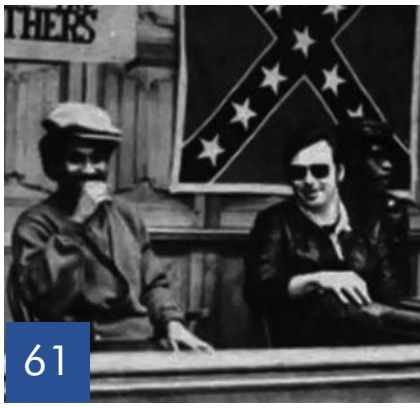
An Excerpt from *Rise of the Aryans*

64 The homeland of the Indo-Europeans remains hotly debated. Some people believe the Indo-Aryan language came from Anatolia. The author, however, argues it came from the steppe country of the Pontic and Caspian area where once dwelt the horse-taming Yamnaya. Recent DNA evidence may back up his claim. (A sample chapter from TBR's new book *Rise of the Aryans* by Patrick Chouinard.)

The Fate of Female Captives Captured by the Amerindians

By Thomas Goodrich

72 Being taken prisoner by the tribal redskins was no picnic. Starting with the torture, mutilation and even murder of your loved ones as you were forced to watch. If you survived at all you were repeatedly physically abused, then forced into hard labor as a slave. For many white women, a more bearable alternative was death itself.



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PERSONAL FROM THE EDITOR

Big News on Several Fronts

Setting the historical record straight is not the easiest business to be in these days. Every time we turn around, something is happening that directly affects our ability to get our message out. Most recently, the largest Internet video sharing site YouTube—with literally billions of views of videos from all kinds of filmmakers every year—has announced that it will be removing all items that espouse "white supremacy," white nationalism, alternative views on the holocaust, Sept. 11 "conspiracy" theories and any other videos the YouTube censors (due to pressure from high-powered lobby groups) determine may be "offensive." There is even talk of banning any discussion of the activities of billionaire slash-and-burn speculator George Soros because he happens to be Jewish. Nowadays, of course, people are actually being paid to be offended by whatever their employers determine is in vogue to be offended by. What the future holds, we have no idea, but we are sure that things will get worse before they get better as far as free speech is concerned.

But, with all the bad news, there is always good news. For one thing, TBR is in its 25th year of publishing. That in itself is an amazing success story and shows that there are thousands of people out there who are starved for real history. But we must have more subscribers. Please use the form on page 80 to send a gift subscription to a friend or family member. The cost of a one-year domestic gift subscription has been slashed to just $28. This offer is for U.S. gift subscriptions only. If you want an even more affordable deal, consider sending an electronic gift subscription. Presented in PDF format, TBR's electronic edition looks just like the print issue, but can be read on your computer. The gift subscription cost of this is just $18 for one year, as we don't have to pay for printing and mailing the magazine.

And more good news: TBR continues to publish its own books, and this provides some much-needed revenue to fund the print magazine. In the past year or so we've published *The Jewish Mafia*, *Understanding Anti-Semitism*, *History of Anti-Semitism*, *The Rise of the Aryans*, *Israel's Billions*, *The Soviet Experiment* and *Satan in Hollywood: Anti-Christian Propaganda in Film*. (See the back cover.) Today we are announcing the publication of yet another book from Hervé Ryssen every TBR subscriber should get a copy of—*Psychoanalysis of Judaism*. This is a fascinating book of 461 pages that I know you will find immensely insightful. Sure to be quickly banned on the Internet, this English edition of *Psychoanalysis of Judaism* is only available from The Barnes Review. (See the inside front cover.)

And, finally, even more good news. TBR is moving to a new office location. All mail will now be sent to P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. The TBR Post Office box in Washington is now closed and mail will be returned to you. Mail directed to our former Upper Marlboro, Maryland address will we forwarded to our new White Plains fulfillment address for one year. So please make a note of it. The new digs will save us $1,000 a month, giving us some additional funds to dedicate to our publishing efforts. Our thanks must also go to the staff of AFP newspaper, with whom we have just signed a contract to act as our fulfillment agent. ❖

—Paul Angel, Executive Editor

Foreign subscribers be advised: Due to the confiscation of several recent shipments of TBR books/back issues at the Canadian border as "banned literature," TBR can no longer refund your money if your nation seizes the products you have ordered. Please educate yourself on the laws of your nation in regard to this subject.

INTERNET INQUISITORS STRIKE

During the first week of June 2019, the massive video sharing Internet site YouTube announced a draconian new censorship policy and immediately erased or demonetized the work of countless videomakers, destroying thousands of livelihoods in the process.

Though justified by liberal Silicon Valley oligarchs as a response to the "racism, sexism and homophobia" of conservatives, YouTube's new censorship plan begins with garden-variety political correctness—and ends in the wholesale falsification of history.

In a June 5 blog post announcing the new policy, YouTube wrote:

> Today, we're taking another step in our hate speech policy by specifically prohibiting videos alleging that a group is superior in order to justify discrimination, segregation or exclusion based on qualities like age, gender, race, caste, religion, sexual orientation or veteran status. This would include, for example, videos that promote or glorify Nazi ideology, which is inherently discriminatory. Finally, we will remove content denying that well-documented violent events, like the holocaust . . . took place.

The first two sentences sound like a well-meaning but maddeningly muddled mishmash of liberal platitudes. Taken at face value, YouTube is telling us we cannot "allege" that adults are intellectually superior to children and that children should therefore be segregated or excluded from busy streets. Age discrimination! Or that 20-year-olds are more physically vigorous than retirees and should be excluded from over-60 sports leagues. More age discrimination! Or that men are physically stronger than women and should therefore be excluded from women's athletics. Gender discrimination! Anti-LGBTQ discrimination! Or that poorer people, being, in general, less capable in intellectual and practical matters than wealthier people, should be given various advantages like free college tuition as part of a policy of reducing inequality. Race and caste discrimination! Or that veterans, having been willing to risk their lives for their country, deserve special benefits. Pro-veterans discrimination!

While the first two sentences of YouTube's new policy are unintentionally humorous (Veterans? Really?) there is nothing remotely funny about the next: "Finally, we will remove content denying that well-documented violent events, like the holocaust . . . took place." This statement, framed in such a way as to make it sound acceptable to the misinformed multitudes, is truly Orwellian.

"History" is a human construction. It is inherently fallible. It is constantly being revised on the basis of new evidence and interpretations. And the statement includes mention of literally millions of "violent events," a great many of which are "well documented," in the sense that there are plenty of documents available relating to any given event. What YouTube apparently doesn't understand is that virtually all violent and non-violent events in history are "documented" in complex and contradictory ways and can be interpreted from a wide variety of perspectives.

So how does all that evidence, and all those interpretive perspectives, get narrowed down to a relatively simple narrative about what supposedly happened in a given event? We like to imagine that smart, objective historians sift through evidence and argue about the most plausible interpretations. That is the ideal. Reality is closer to the old adage, "history is written by the victors." The most powerful people and groups wield various carrots and sticks, forcing the vast majority of historians to consciously or unconsciously toe the official line—or face retribution. The powerless, and their versions of events, are reviled, misconstrued, or consigned to the proverbial memory hole.

Left-wing historians once knew this and openly admitted it. In fact, while I was doing graduate work during the postmodernist-dominated 1990s, they actually exaggerated the degree to which truth is unknowable and "history" is just a myth inflicted by the powerful on the powerless. Today, however, part of the purpose of liberal academia is to re-mythologize history, so the common people could once again be force fed "noble lies."

In Medieval Europe, if you "denied" the official version of certain "violent events"—the Crucifixion, the Cathar genocide or even the Inquisition itself—you could be tortured and burned at the stake. With the Enlightenment came the modern discipline of history, which, fallible as it is, offers a better path to truth—the tolerance of free, open and fearless debate.

Today, the Enlightenment has been revoked. YouTube is killing heretics by destroying their livelihoods. Internet censorship is today's Inquisition. ❖

—DR. KEVIN BARRETT

Kevin Barrett, Ph.D., is an Arabist-Islamologist scholar and one of America's best-known critics of the War on Terror. From 1991 through 2006, Dr. Barrett taught at colleges and universities in San Francisco, Paris and Wisconsin. In 2006, however, he was attacked by Republican state legislators who called for him to be fired from his job at the University of Wisconsin-Madison due to his political opinions.

ANCIENT TULUM

MAYAN CAPITAL OF HIGH TECHNOLOGY AND ANCIENT WHITE LEADERSHIP

By Marc Roland

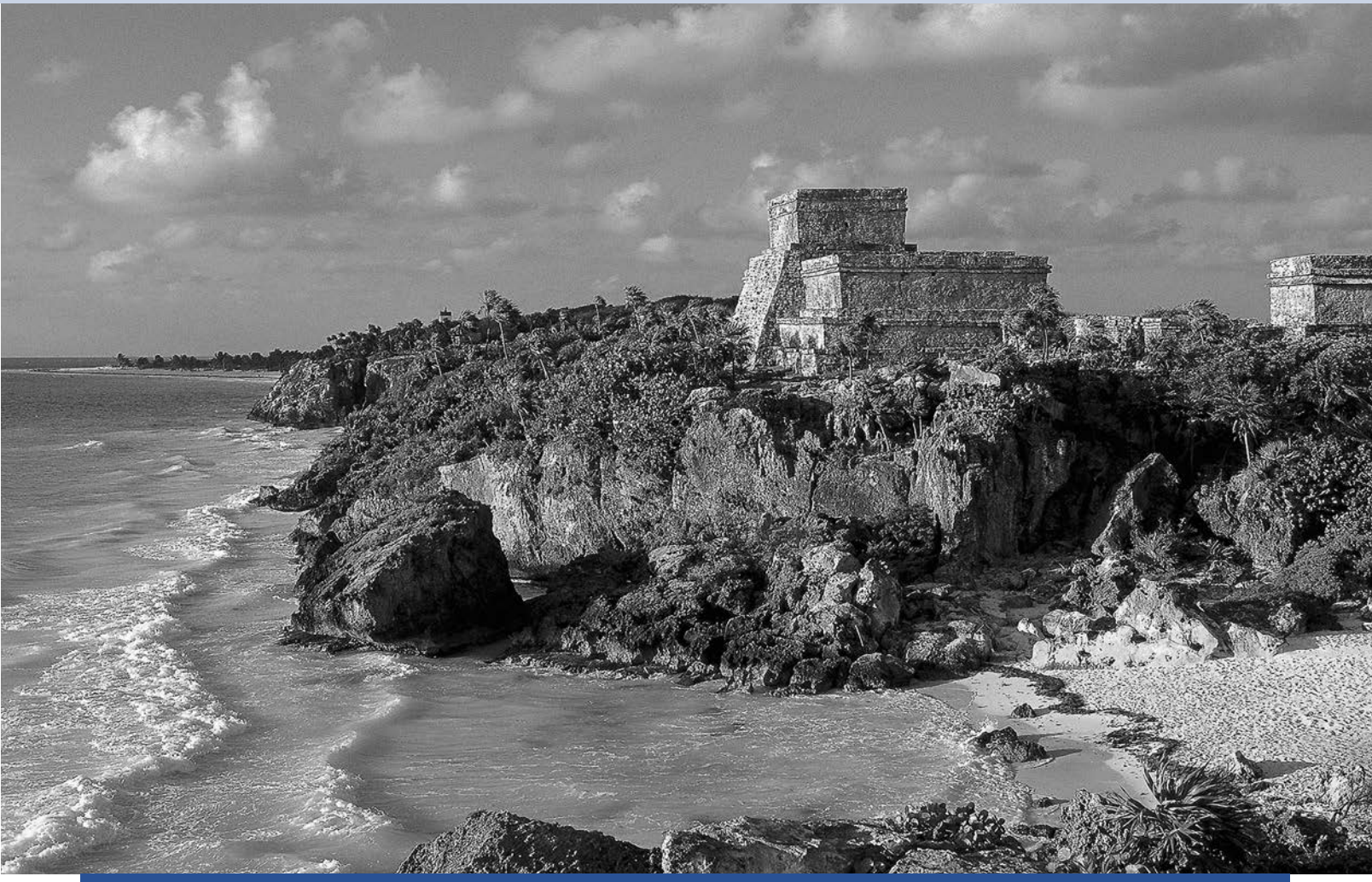
Pre-Spanish Mexico's most physically alluring location stands atop a 45-foot cliff overlooking the Atlantic Ocean on the coast of Yucatan, about 85 miles south of Cancun. Although the site continues to attract tourists from around the world, few are aware of its singular mysteries, past and present. Set between a dark green jungle forest and the turquoise waters of the Caribbean, Tulum shines under Middle America's sun like a crystal in its 36-acre archeological zone of limestone temples and pyramids.

An early classic stele—a short, inscribed column now in the British Museum—originally at Tulum has an engraved date of A.D. 564, but the site was renovated or even possibly rebuilt in post-classic style about 600 years later, before its abandonment in the 16th century. Tulum's earliest origins are more speculative than definitely known, if only because a very small percentage of the archeological zone has been investigated. Discoveries waiting to be revealed by more extensive excavations are certain to radically alter present understanding of the city, including its real chronology.

Although known as El Castillo, this structure was originally built as the Temple of Huracan, the Maya god of wind, storm and fire. "Hurricane" derives from his name. He caused the Great Flood from which fair-skinned civilizers arrived long ago on the shores of Yucatan. For centuries, his flaming beacon burned at Tulum.

Unlike virtually all other Mayan ceremonial centers, Tulum is enclosed by a six-foot-high rampart, 2,625 feet long and 21 feet thick. Despite these impressive dimensions and their regularly spaced watchtowers, it did not serve military purposes, but was more likely meant to define the precinct as a sacred metropolis, while standing as an effective buffer against intrusion by vast populations of alligators that infest the abutting jungle.

The wall's original black, indigo and crimson colors have been scoured away during the last five centuries of erosional winds, rendering all buildings there bone white. "Tulum" is generally misunderstood to signify this "wall," because the name means "that which goes around," a term Mayan as-



Tulum's Temple of the Wind God faces the Atlantic, waiting for the fair-haired Feathered Serpent's return.

tronomers used to define not an enclosure, but the apparent movement of the pole star around the zenith centerpoint of the night sky.[1]

The resulting pattern is in the form of a swastika, the Maya symbol for heaven's supreme starlight, just as the same design was identified by the ancient Greeks with Apollo, divine personification of the Sun, and the titan Prometheus, who gifted fire technology to mankind. Throughout the world, among many various cultures, the hooked cross signified sacred, usually celestial light, and the good fortune it brings. Was this very early global association the result of independent invention or the enduring legacy of seafaring civilizers, who influenced other peoples with whom they came into contact during their oceanic travels in the ancient past? The latter alternative is suggested by the oral traditions of the Mayas themselves.

Tulum was among their earliest cities, as indicated by its first name: Zama, "City of the Dawn," after Itzamna, the Itza Mayas' chief culture hero. Itzamna arrived on the shores of Yucatan during the deep past following the destruction of his kingdom "across the Sunrise Sea."[2] He and his wife Ixchel—literally, the "White Lady"—were depicted in temple art scooting across the surface of the ocean on the torrent of a great flood. They were said to have brought the arts and sciences from their lost homeland, and were credited with creating civilization anew in prehistoric Mexico.

The name *Zama* also appears in *Zonzama*, a Bronze Age citadel on the Canary Island of Lanzarote, off the north African shores of Morocco.

Among the gifts of high technology Itzamna allegedly presented to Mexico's native people was the construction of paved roads, known as *sacbes*, leading directly from his coastal temples to the shore. Coba and Uxmal

(pronounced "Ooshmahl," meaning "Thrice Built") are, respectively, 27 and 160 miles northwest of Tulum, with Chichen Itza 90 miles away to the north. Coba probably featured more residents than any other Mayan urban center; from it spread 50 *sacbes*, one of them 62 miles long. The area is sparsely inhabited today. Unfortunately, few of the area's estimated 6,500 structures have been cleared of jungle overgrowth.

Along with the monumental artifacts recovered from Coba was a stone cylinder weighing five tons. The undecorated object may have been used as a roller for leveling the sacred roads, which were constructed with stones to a height of three to six feet, then covered with white mortar. Although conventional scholars believe the Mayas knew neither wheeled transport nor draft animals, consensus opinion is contradicted by contemporary terracotta toys or models depicting animal figures, each with four functioning wheels. Mayan road building, advanced astronomy and mathematics are generally recognized, but far less well appreciated were their engineering achievements in public works projects.

Around A.D. 700, thousands of workers from Pa' Chan, or "Broken Sky," an ancient Mayan city known today as Yaxchilan, "Green Stones," constructed "the longest bridge in the world until 1377," when Italians built a fortified stone bridge with a span of 72 meters (236 feet) over the Adda River at Trezzo, Italy, as elucidated by James A. O'Kon, a registered professional engineer. He tells how the Late Classic project was "a long-span, rope-cable suspension bridge across the Usumacinta River. The rope-cable support system was supported from tall, composite stone and cast-in-place concrete bridge towers and anchored by stone mechanisms at the north and south abutments. … The center of the north bridge pier is 63 meters (207 feet) … from the center of the south bridge pier."

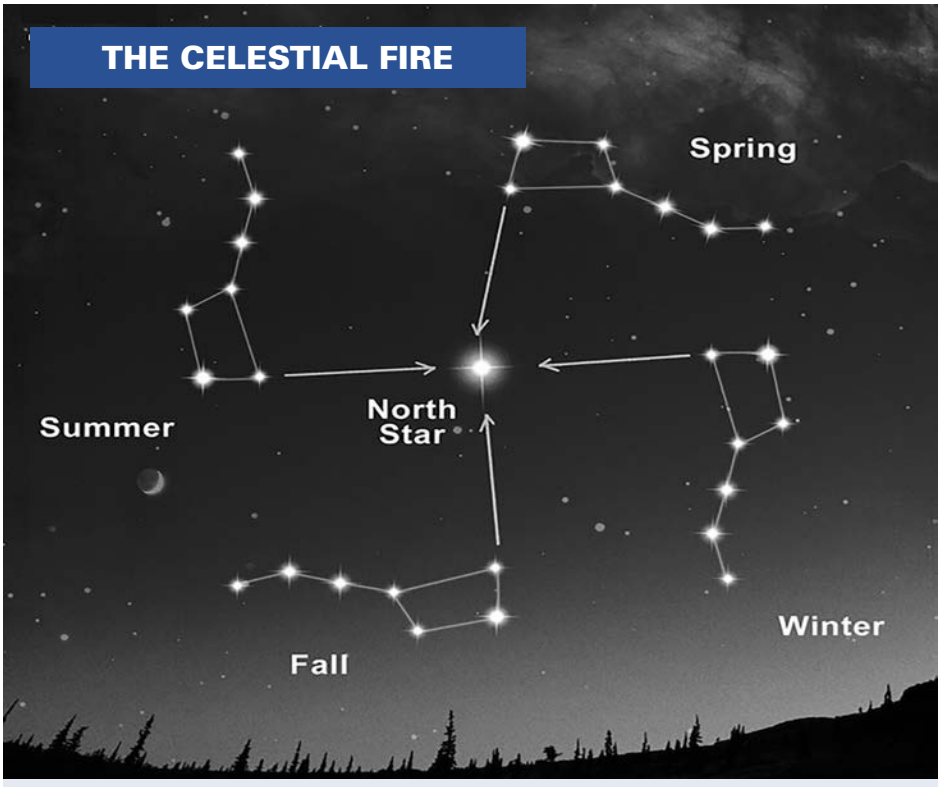
At its highest point, the bridge was "approximately 22 meters (72 feet) above the riverbank at low water level."[3] Yaxchilan's suspension bridge held the record as the longest span on Earth for 677 years, partly because Mayan engineers had by then developed structural mechanics for multistory buildings—such as their 212-foot-tall Tikal Temple IV, in Guatemala, built during the same period—that were not exceeded in height until Chicago completed the world's first skyscraper, in 1885. Nor was technological achievement missing at Tulum.

Dubbed *El Castillo* (the Castle) by early 16th-century Spaniards, the site's largest structure is a square building with a monumental flight of broad steps leading up to its twin-pillar entrance. The interior of the building is a single, large chamber, at the center of which is an immense pit. Scorch marks on the ceiling show that prodigious fires burned inside El Castillo, identifying it as an ornate lighthouse whose flame could have been seen from far out at sea.

This structure, too, gives lie to Establishment archeologists, who insist the Maya, while admittedly great astronomers and pyramid builders, were inept sailors, who only coasted close to shore in primitive canoes during daylight hours. But the *Castillo* was clearly made for oceangoing ships manned by bold voyagers navigating far out at sea long after nightfall. Even in Tulum's final phases of cultural florescence, during the 13th century A.D., its lighthouse was the brightest beacon in the world.[4]

At the opposite of ancient high technology spanning the Usumacinta River was Mesoamerican dental care. Maya dentists treated tooth cavities with iron fillings, as described in the July 26, 1929 issue of *Science* magazine:

"Two teeth containing circular

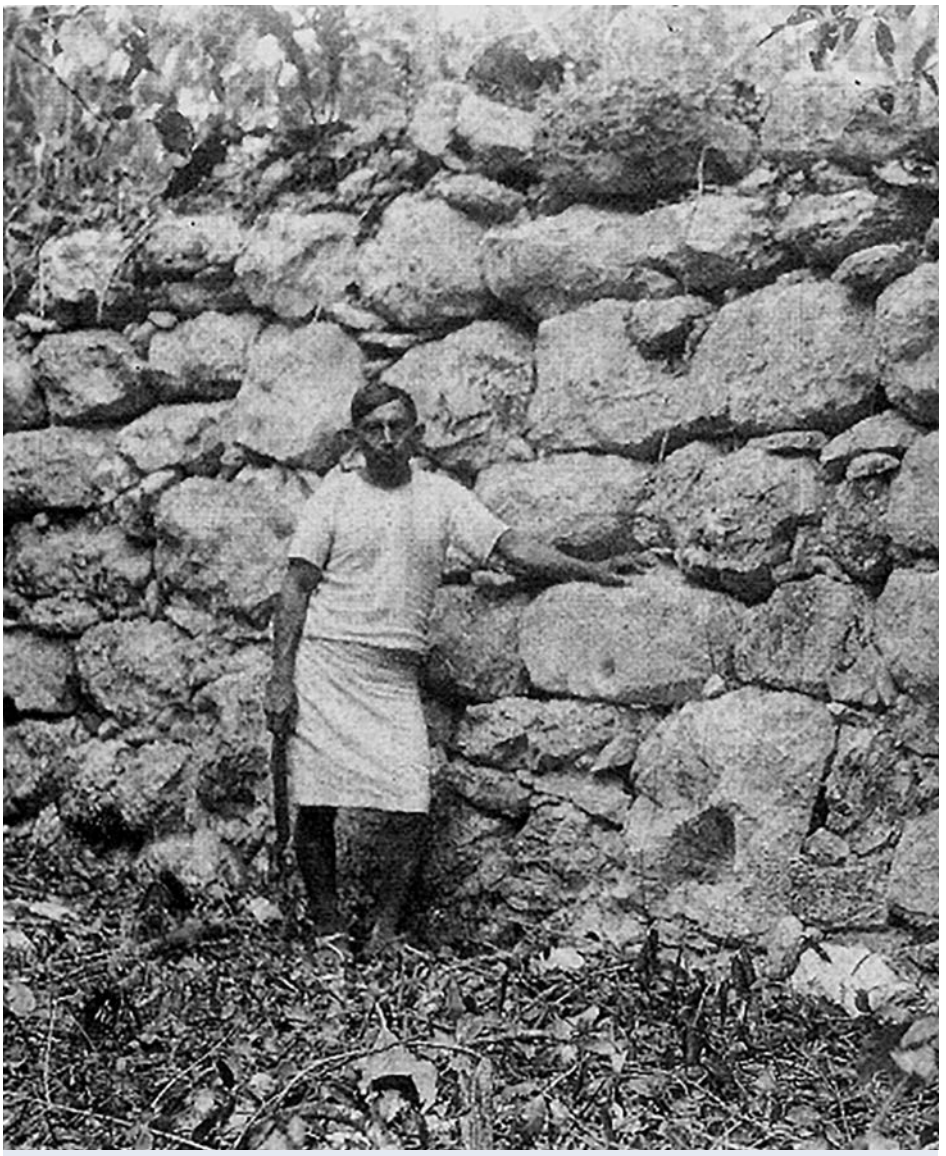


For Maya astronomers, the swastika pattern created by Ursa Major's seasonal rotation around the pole star, engendered the celestial fire, the spark of life, from which all Creation is continuously reworked. (Nuttall, Zelia. *The Fundamental Principles of Old and New World Civilizations*, 1901.)

holes filled with iron pyrites were found by the Marshall Field Expedition to Honduras." Both are still on display at Chicago's Field Museum of Natural History. Mayan dentists were self-evidently knowledgeable about tooth anatomy, because they knew how to drill into teeth without contacting the pulp inside.

Applied science from the monumental to the miniscule levels of high technology comprised an inheritance from the fair-skinned founding father of the Mayas and their cultural descendants, the Aztecs. As such, when European ships appeared for the first time off the Mexican coast in 1519, thousands of ceremoniously dressed Indians crowded the beaches to welcome them with loud music and shouts of joy. Some swam out just to touch the bows of the great Spanish galleys. After the conquistadors set foot on shore among an almost hysterical jubilation, they were presented with gifts of rare feathers and a helmet-full of gold dust. An entire empire, unbidden, prostrated itself before the strangers, as they passed through a capital rivaling in size and splendor any European city of the time. Finally, they stood before the Aztec emperor himself. His ministers had welcomed the perplexed Spaniards "home," and it was up to Moctezuma to explain.

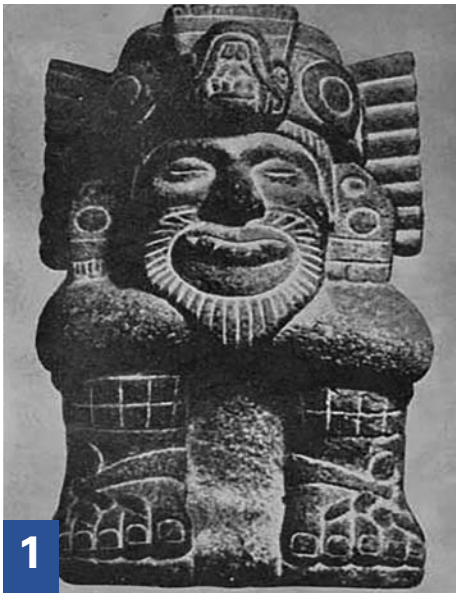
"For a long time have we been informed by the writings of our ancestors," he told them, "that neither myself nor any of those who inhabit this land are natives to it, but rather strangers who have come to it from foreign parts. We likewise know that from those parts our nation was led by a certain lord to whom all were subject, and who then went back to his native land, where he remained so long delaying his return that at his coming those whom he had left behind had married the women of the land, and had many children by them, and had built themselves cities in which they lived, so that they would in no wise return to their own land, or acknowledge him as lord, upon which he left them." And, in addition, "we have always believed that among his descendants one would surely come to subject this land and us as rightful vassals. Now, seeing the regions from which you say you come, which is from where the Sun rises, and the news you tell us of this great king and ruler who sent you hither, we believe and hold it certain that he is our natural lord."[5]



A man stands at the base of a Coba-Yaxuna *sacbe*. This elevated roadway system connected major Mayan cities. Fifty *sacbes* alone originated from Coba, one as long as 62 miles.

It must have been all very complicated for the Spanish visitors, but they did not pause long to consider the mythic implications of their timely arrival. Within two years after Hernan Cortez dropped anchor off Veracruz, Moctezuma was dead, his people enslaved, their empire dissolved, and illusions dispelled by some of the most bloodstained acts of ingratitude in all history. The unfortunate Indians had mistaken the bearded Spaniards for the bearded Quetzalcoatl, who had promised to return someday. The future was now, but Cortez was not the Feathered Serpent.

He exerted a dominant influence on all Mesoamerican cultures, sometimes separated from the Aztecs by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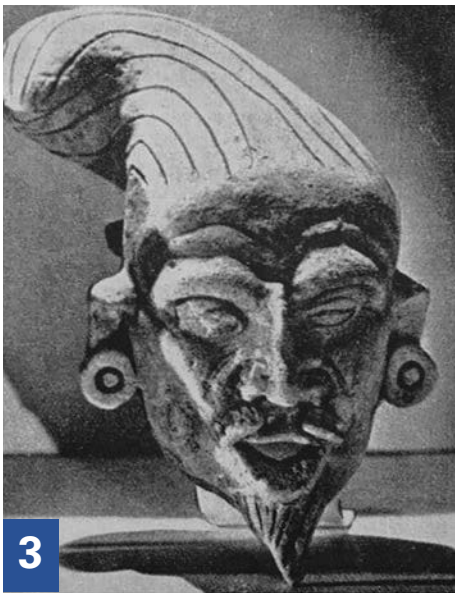
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many centuries and great distances. For tens of thousands of years, the Indian populations of Middle America settled in huddled, scattered villages, where they made crude pottery and a few simple tools, while scratching out a subsistence agriculture one step removed from their hunter-gatherer forefathers. Then, before 1500 B.C., a literate, dynamically full-blown civilization suddenly erupted into existence at Veracruz, ironically, the same location Cortez and his band of gold-greedy adventurers landed after 1500 A.D.

The Mayas' Kukulcan was either a variant or predecessor of Itzamna. It is nevertheless astonishing that his legend underwent only local, minor inflections and variations among peoples of widely diverse cultures over at least 3,000 years, an observation suggesting that all the societies which preserved his story had indeed been visited by a beneficent traveler from over the *Sunrise Sea*. Along with his fellow visitors—poets, artists, doctors, priests, astronomers, architects and sculptors—he introduced the benefits of civilization. He was remembered by the Indians as a tall man with long, yellow hair and beard and light eyes. He was dressed in a flowing robe of white designed with red crosses, either a bunch of flowers or a sickle in his hand. The sickle was also the symbol of the ancient Old World Kronos, a titan associated with the Atlantic Ocean.

The Feathered Serpent sought to suppress human sacrifice among indigenous Americans, but his failure led to difficulties with the native priests. They were joined by some of his own followers, who turned against him, so he sailed away before they could do him violence. The Feathered Serpent's departure was widely mourned. However, as he stepped aboard his raft of serpents (a reed-boat with its sinuous hull?), he promised that either he himself or his descendants would come back someday to rule the land. The people were to preserve it in safekeeping until that return. He then floated away over the same sea that brought him to Mexico, toward his island kingdom, the White Island, Aztlan.

One of the few poems to have survived the fires of religious fanaticism that consumed the great body of Mesoamerican literature is *The Prophet*, perhaps the most graphic description of the Feathered Serpent: "See, exceedingly long is his beard. Yellow as straw is his beard."[6] The culture hero's portrait in stone appears at Chichen Itza's ziggurat-like Mayan Temple of Kukulcan, ornamented with several sculpted heads displaying pointed beards and non-Indian facial features. The Aztecs, in fact, referred to Cortez and his men individually as *Calion*, an honorific title alluding to one of Mesoamerica's flood heroes, and ultimately derived, it would seem, from the Greek deluge figure Deu*calion*.

The closest physical resemblance to the Feathered Serpent in Egypt may have been *Wadjet*. As the protector of the Lower Nile, she was among the most ancient of deities, apparently known even before dynastic times. Sometimes, *Wadjet* was represented in the form of a winged cobra—a feathered serpent. As such, she was the standard device on each pharaoh's crown, an emblem that epitomized his supreme spiritual and temporal power. Seeing the *Wadjet* prominently worn on the headgear of a visiting culture bearer, the Indians may have named him after his impressive badge of authority.

An early Egyptian deity was *Amen*, portrayed in temple art as a bearded man wearing a headdress of double plumes alternating with red and green or red and blue feathers—another vision that suggests the Feathered Serpent. *Ahmen* was a title of the highest honor the Mayas bestowed on their doctors, sorcerers, astronomers and the most distin-

Bearded faces of ancient Mexico, left to right: 1) An Aztec figurine of the bearded deity Quetzalcoatl. 2) A Mayan head, larger than life, in the Alexander von Wuthenau collection. 3) An Olmec clay head from Tres Zapotes, Mexico shown in a National Geographic photo snapped during its 1939-1940 archeological expedition to the region. 4) This Quiche Maya painted clay burial urn depicts the maize deity. He has strange spiral eyes, a short beard and holds ears of corn. 5) An Aztec jadeite version of Quetzalcoatl from the Musee de l'Homme in Paris. 6) An ancient bearded ceramic face from Comalcalco, Mexico.

guished members of their intellectual classes. *Ahmen* means, "He who knows."

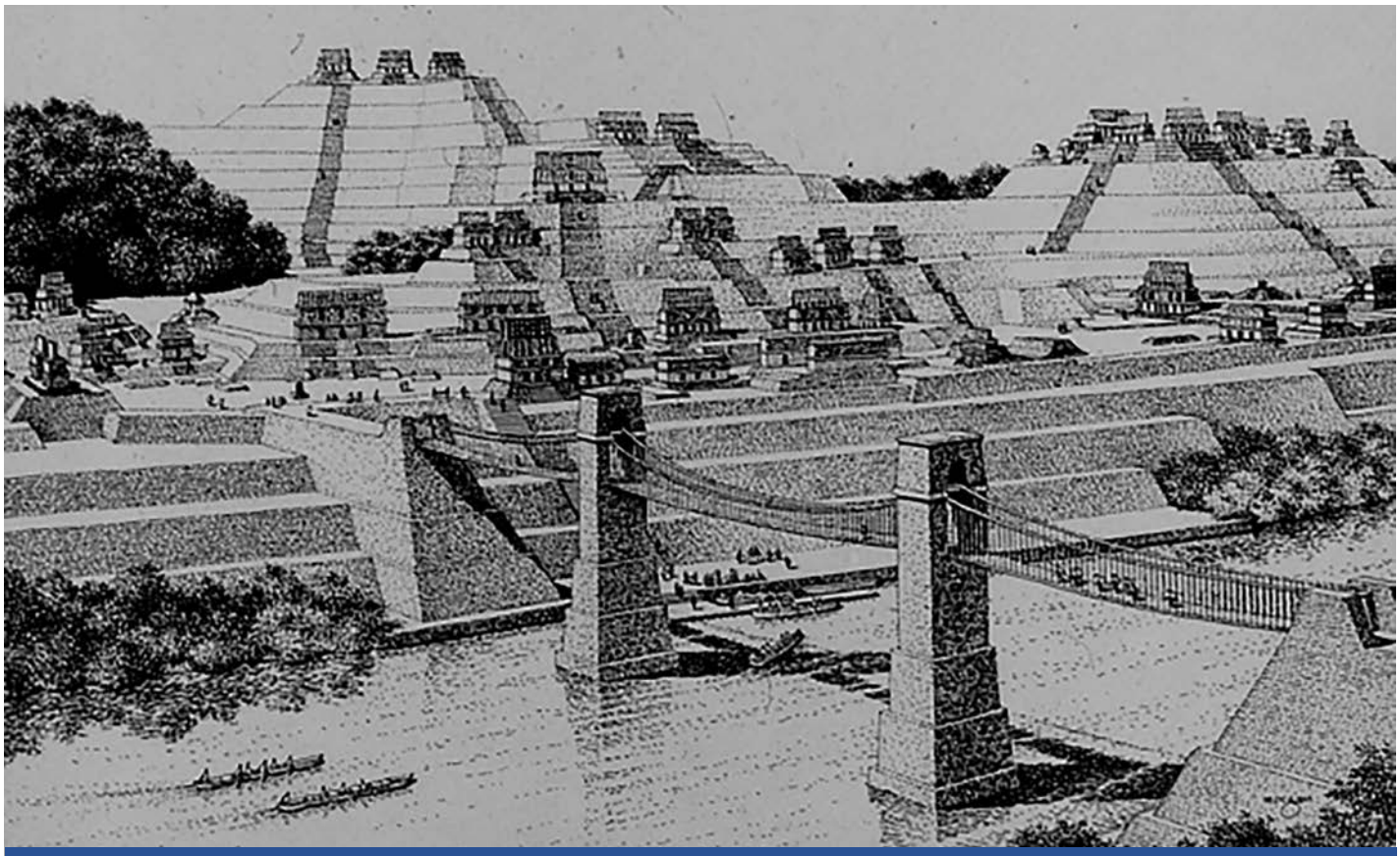
Recorded testimony of the Mayan priests, set down in the reports of the crown historian, Father Sahagun, quoted them as saying, "They (the Mayas' ancestors) came from across the water and landed near Veracruz, the wise men who had all the writings, the books, the paintings."[7] Following the same Canary Island Current, Cortez, too, arrived off Veracruz. The Mayas called Veracruz "Panco, where those who crossed the water arrived."[8] They knew the Feathered Serpent as Kukulcan, "the Master of Breath," precisely the same title used by the Creek, Chortan and Seminole Indians of North America to describe their founding father: *Esaugetuh Emissee*.[9]

His predecessor or avatar, Itzamna, was installed as the chief Mayan god, inventor of "sacred writing" (hieroglyphs), and astronomy-astrology. He was the founder of Mayapan and Chichen Itza, where 12 high priests, their bodies dyed deep blue, like Keltic druids, met annually. These were the *Ah-Kin*, or diviners (from *kinya*, "to divine"). Itzamna gave his name to a Mayan people, the Itzas, referred to as *Ah-Auab*, or "foreigners to the land," whose name meant, literally, "white men."[10] Among their other titles were "lords," "true men," or *Halach-Unicob*, "the lineage of the Land" and sometimes "the great men," or "the priest-rulers."

They are portrayed on the 27th stele at Yaxchilan—where they were undoubtedly the construction engineers of that city's great bridge—on the 11th stele at Piedras Negras, and at the Temple of Warriors, at Chichen Itza, as bearded, with long, thin noses, and a European cast of facial features. The *Halach-Unicob* were said to have come from *Tutulxiu*, the "Land of Abundance," or "the Bountiful," far across the sea "where the Sun rises." The Feathered Serpent was commonly shown in Mesoamerican art emerging from between the jaws of a monstrous snake, precisely the same image repeated by Greek vase painters when they depicted Pelasgus, leader of the pre-Hellenic Pelasgians, or "Sea People," who brought civilization to the Peloponnesus after the Great Flood.

A stone relief at Chichen Itza also portrayed the Feathered Serpent as a bearded man with non-Indian physiognomy holding up the sky.

As the first Spanish chroniclers reported, "Some of the old people of Yucatan say that they have heard from their ancestors that this land was occupied by a race of people who came from the east, and who God had delivered by opening 12 paths through the sea."[11] Similarly, the Toltecs claimed that Xelhua, a white-skinned giant, led their forefathers to Cholula. The native Indians were and are a dark-skinned, beardless, smallish people with the epicanthic fold ("slanted" eyes) and zygomatic arches (high cheekbones) of their Mongoloid ancestors, who crossed over the frozen Bering Strait from Asia 15,000 years ago. In contrast, most skeletal remains of indi-



The Mayan Usumacinta River suspension bridge, as it appeared 1,300 years ago at Yaxchilan.

viduals belonging to the *Pillis*, the Mayan ruling class, show that they were markedly taller than the masses of laboring peasants, known as the *Mayeques*. According to the Mayas, the Pillis had been created separately from the Mayeques. During the late 16th century, Mexican traveler Gaspar Antonio Chimosa in his *Historical Recollections* reported that "the natives say that those who built the said edifices (at Itzmal) were men of greater stature than those of this time."[12] When Cortez met Moctezuma II face to face, he remarked on the Aztec emperor's facial hair, relatively fair complexion and tall stature, none of which were reflected in the physical appearance of his subjects.[13]

Andres de Avendane y Loyola, a Spanish trader in the early 17th century, described the pitifully few surviving *Itzas*—another Mayan ruling elite—who had been neither exterminated nor assimilated by the European conquerors, as "well featured and, like mestizos, nearly all of a light complexion and of very perfect stature and natural gifts."[14] A similar description was provided by Juan de Villagntierre, who personally participated in the subjugation of Mexico during the mid-1500s.

Even today, isolated Indian groups in southeastern Yucatan and northern Belize (former British Honduras), where many of the aristocratic *Pillis* or *Itzas* took refuge after the conquest, show a frequency of light skin color that is remarkable, since evidence of intermarriage with modern Europeans in these remote areas is lacking. Such racial anomalies must be a genetic remnant carried over from the old ruling-class strain.

The Maya city of Mutul was founded by *Zacmutul*, whose name means, literally, "White Man."[15] A fresco from Chichen Itza's Temple of the Warriors depicts nobles with light, yellow faces, while supplicating prisoners are shown as dark brown.

A vase from Quirigua, at the St. Louis Art Museum, features the bust of a man with a red beard, blue eyes, creamy complexion, a bull neck and otherwise thoroughly non-Indian characteristics.

These examples are by no means unique.

Harvard's Earnest Hooten, who published his in-depth examination of Canary Island skeletal remains, pointed out the "Armenioid racial type" recurrent among the Maya elite.[16] Seconding Hooten's observation was anthropologist M. Wells Jakeman, who described the Itzas' orthognathic faces and narrow, high-bridged noses as typically Armenioid-Caucasian. Their receding foreheads, full, curved lips and firm chins deepened this impression, he wrote in his important *The Origin and History of the Mayas*.[17]

Their physical anthropology was underscored by Mayan itself, which, alone of the more than 700 native languages of Middle America, shows marked similarities to Indo-European speech in its shared use of monosyl-

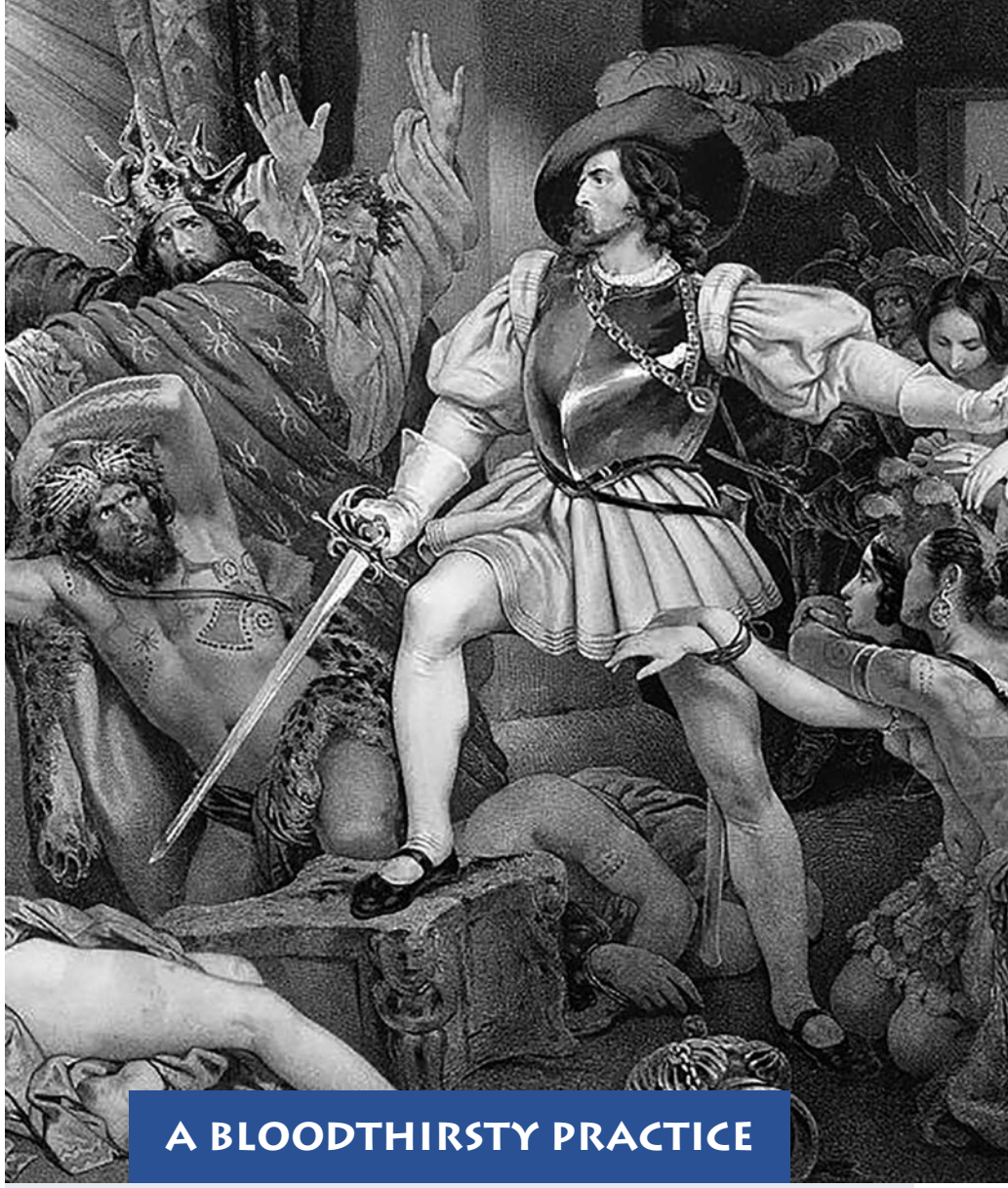
lables and homophones—words pronounced like one another, but having different meanings, such as "two" and "too." More to the point, Mayan was agglutinative, in that it employed prefixes and suffixes for declension (the inflection of nouns), as opposed to inflectional languages, where changes are internal. Even arch-skeptics of cross-cultural interaction in antiquity, such as the well-known author L. Sprague de Camp, admit that Mayan resembles the Ural-Altaic or Finno-Ugric languages spoken in western Turkey.[18]

These linguistic parallels with Caucasian speech simultaneously support the Maya elite's Caucasoid identity and suggest that their speech was Armenian-like (Ural-Altaic). It was therefore related, perhaps closely, to the Etruscan and Trojan languages, both Finno-Ugric. Over the course of time, Mayan resemblances to its Caucasian roots broke down considerably in the details, so that surviving cognates (words which show a parent relationship between two or more languages) are less frequent, but the few that may still be found are revealing.

For example, the Mayan word for "master builder," or "skilled craftsman," is *menyah; menyan* is a Trojan term and it means a "race of builders," or "measurers," "city surveyors."[19] Other examples appear among some important Mesoamerican place names, such as a comparison of Armenian cities known as late as Classical times and Mayan ceremonial centers demonstrates:

Armenian Cities	**Mayan Cities**
Colima	Cholima
Colua	Cholula
Zalissa	Xalisco
Zuivan	Zuivana

A middle class, the *Macehual*, grew from elements of both the *Pilli* aristocrats and *Mayeque* proletariat. A few *Mayeques* were allowed into the ruling class by demonstrating extraordinary individual abilities, such as the capture of four or more of the enemy. In time, this upward mobility began to swamp the nobility. The *Mayeques* had an inveterate addiction to human sacrifice, a practice relied on with increasing frequency by the diluted *Pillis* to terrorize the native masses into submission. Even so, as late as the conquest, the old Feathered Serpent blood had not entirely died out, as physical descriptions of Moctezuma indicate. Himself aware of the racial disparities between his own subject people and



A BLOODTHIRSTY PRACTICE

Hernan Cortez Stops the Human Sacrifices, a chalk lithograph from a drawing by Nicolas-Eustache Maurin (1799–1850). Although the artist has much of the ceremonial garb of the Aztecs wrong, the spirit of Cortez's actions is captured perfectly. Appalled by the scale of the mass human sacrifices taking place, the Spaniards intervened, condemning the bloody religion of the Aztecs. The Aztecs naturally became resentful of the Spanish attack on their religion and their constant demands for more gold. Fearing an attack on his small forces, Cortez ordered Moctezuma arrested. By this time the Aztecs had become disenchanted with Moctezuma's obsequiousness toward the Spanish and rejected their "divine ruler," stoning him when he asked them to abandon their revolt against the Spaniards.

Moche Peruvian ceramic vessels depicting bearded men. The Moche flourished from A.D. 100-800.

the Spaniards, the emperor deliberately chose a taller, fair-skinned, fair-bearded member from his royal entourage as his personal envoy to Cortez.

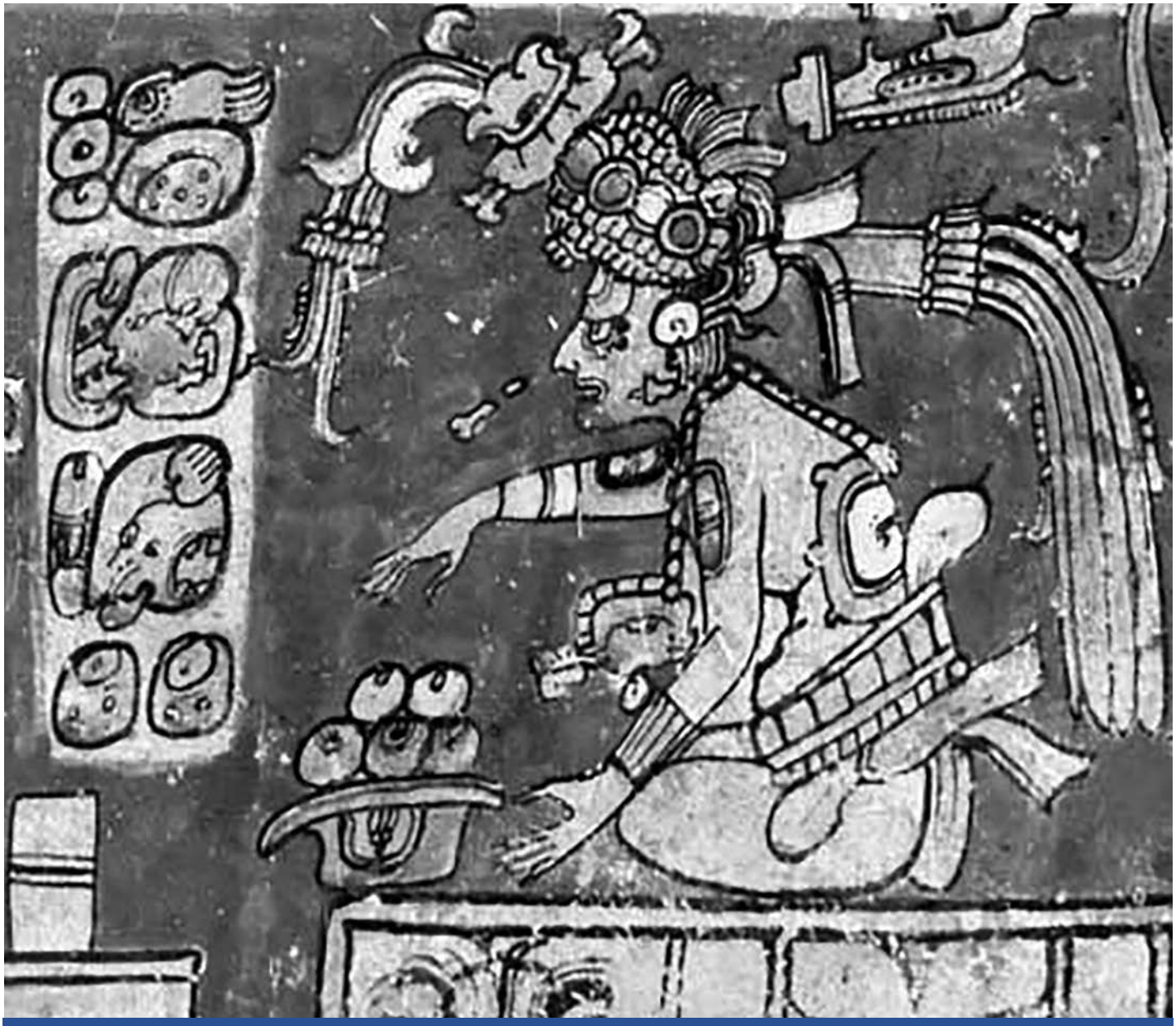
Controversy still surrounds the disappearance of previous Mesoamerican civilizations, particularly those of the Mayas. But it seems probable that the gap between the aloof, all-powerful *Pillis* and the lowly, laboring *Mayeques* narrowed through intermarriage by way of ambitious middle-class commoners, the *Machuals*. The aristocrats had preserved as their legacy the arts and sciences handed down to them by their likely European Old World ancestors. Inevitably, this diminished and the decrepit elite shrank to so small a size it could no longer effectively exert its absolute authority over the broad masses of native peoples.

They simply deserted the feebly administrated ceremonial cities and melted back into the pre-literate jungle survival they had known for tens of thousands of years before the coming of all the various Feathered Serpents. Translations of the Mayan stele relate that their civilization finally collapsed amid incessant warfare between rival city-states. Remnants of the aristocracy moved on to restart high culture elsewhere throughout Middle America, although they never surpassed Mayan achievements in the subsequent Mixtec, Toltec and, finally, Aztec states. By the time Cortez set foot on the east coast of Moctezuma's empire, Mesoamerican civilization was again turning on its cycle of decline. Before the close of the 16th century, the generations of elite survivors, descendants of ancient Old World culture-bearers, had all but died out.

GONZALO GUERRERO

In 1511, 10 years before the invasion led by Hernan Cortez and his Conquistadors, seven Spanish survivors of a shipwreck off Jamaica drifted in their lifeboat to Tulum. They were captured by the Indians, who tortured all but five of the castaways to death, extracting their hearts and cannibalizing their bodies. Only Gonzalo Guerrero and Jeronimo de Aguilar somehow convinced the natives to spare them. De Aguilar was taken as a slave to the island of Cozumel, where he was eventually liberated by Cortez. But his fellow survivor underwent a more profound, inner transformation, becoming a full-fledged tribal member, who rose high enough in the tribe to marry the chief's own daughter. Guerrero utterly discarded his European identity and assumed the role of a war leader. He staged effective hit-and-run raids against the Spaniards, until his eventual capture and execution as "a traitor not only to his fellow man, but to his race."[20]

Even so, his story lends some consideration to possibilities of other fair-skinned arrivals on Mexico's Atlantic coast long before Gonzalo Guerrero was cast ashore. Fate alone determined whether they or he would be welcomed as a god, sacrificed as a demon or enlisted as a war hero. He gave his name to a kind of unconventional fighting that has persisted to this day and is still associated with every insurgent in the style he pioneered—guerrilla warfare. ❖



An illustration of the pale-skinned Mayan god Itzamna created for a codex during the Classic period.

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Marc Roland is a self-educated expert on WWII and ancient European cultures but is equally at home writing on American history and prehistory. He is also a book and music reviewer for the PzG, Inc. (www.pzg.biz) and other politically incorrect publishers and CD producers. Roland has written dozens of articles for TBR. To review them, access the yearly author/subject index found in the back of each year's November/December issue of TBR.

Ancient Mariners in the Americas

Has ancient Mediterranean knowledge of the New World been revealed in a cryptic canine mosaic and other jaw-dropping discoveries ignored by mainstream archeologists?

By Marc Roland

Some of the most revealing discoveries are made without looking for them. Such an accidental find occurred in 1993 during construction not far from the Mediterranean coast of the Nile delta. The former location of classical civilization's largest repository of knowledge, the Great Library of Alexandria had been deliberately chosen by late 20th-century city planners in charge of a building project for their own, modern library. But all work was early brought to a halt when earth-moving equipment operators clearing the ground unexpectedly uncovered a visual masterpiece preserved in its subterranean environment for the previous 1,800 years.

Egypt's bright afternoon sunlight exposed a decorated floor, 10-and-a-half feet across, in the middle of which was a four-foot-wide, circular image. Carefully removed to the city's Greco-Roman Museum, restoration began in 1997, and the more-or-less complete mosaic with its better-preserved central panel went on public display the following year. The artwork is known as an *opus vermiculum*, or "a work made of vermiculites": minute, colored glass, limestone and marble, together with equally small tiles cut into cubes; hence, their placement in the *tesserae* or "cubic" technique. They range in thickness from one to four millimeters—an incredible 0.04 to 0.16 inches. Literally hundreds of thousands of these tiny fragments were painstakingly arranged in this mosaic.

At Carrawburgh's altar to Coventina, the goddess overturns the urn of abundance repeated in Alexandria's dog mosaic. (See facing page.) The branch she holds in her hand signifies the cosmic Tree of Life, associated with all Creation, another metaphor of abundance.

"The central medallion or emblem carries the picture of a dog," announced the Bibliotheca Alexandrina Antiquities Museum website, "the first time ever such a motif is found on a floor mosaic in Alexandria. The dog is resting on his hind legs close to an up-turned Greek vessel [an *askos*, from the word 'tube'; a vessel used in temple ceremonies for pouring holy water]."

The report continued:

> The naturalistic image expresses strength and vitality, which points to the fine ability of the artist in using this medium to achieve clarity of design and definition. The pelt of the dog, its

THE DOG MOSAIC FROM THE ALEXANDRIA LIBRARY

Positioned upper left and lower right (circled), just outside the border of the dog-with-vase mosaic, is one sample from a quartet of identical wind faces, signifying the Four Cardinal Directions, which define the Alexandria disk as an *orbis pictus* or world map. Wind faces have been traditionally associated with world maps, an identification reaffirmed here by the circular configuration of the mosaic itself. The ancients knew the world was round (*orbis*), at least from the time of deductive solar experiments conducted by Eratosthenes, chief librarian at the Great Library of Alexandria, in 245 B.C. While South America is barely discernable in the background (as though depicted on a wall behind the tabled animal and urn), North America is less so, and perhaps other, formerly represented land-masses (to the right of the dog) are no longer perceivable. A whole outline image of South America has been placed over the map where the original faint image appears.

spots and red collar, are executed very precisely.

The main colors in this medallion include black, white and yellow, yet the artist was able to convey light and shade in a brilliant manner. The angle of the dog's portrait is at three quarters, and the front part reflects light, while the rest of the body is in the shade. The gradation of shading on the up-turned bronze pot shows light reflected on the central part, while the sides are gradually darker. The artist has indeed been able to express great depth in a "hard" medium, and this mosaic is a testament to the sophistication of mosaic workshops and artistry in ancient Alexandria.[11]

The scene portrayed is mystifying and inexplicable, until we learn its chief figure's identity. The dog was the companion and symbol of Coventina, a Keltic goddess of rivers and healing who achieved widespread popularity throughout the Roman empire—so much so, the legionnaires hailed her in surviving inscriptions as *Augusta* and *Sancta*. She was the divine patroness of me-

dicinal waters, wells and springs, as reflected in the Bibliotheca Alexandrina Antiquities Museum's observation of the dog mosaic: "The naturalistic image expresses strength and vitality."

A word still in use today—*coven*, a group or gathering of witches which meets regularly—derived from her name, and originally referred to the priestesses adept at Coventina's secret mysteries. She was, in fact, revered as the Mother of Covens.

From her well at Carrawburgh, on Hadrian's Wall, in Northumberland, between the Roman forts of *Cilurnum* (Chesters) and *Borcovicus* (Housesteads), modern excavators have retrieved dozens of small stone and metal dog effigies cast into the sacred waters as votive offerings, requests for healing. She also granted abundance, signified by water spilling from an overturned vase, as depicted on her sculpted representations and identically repeated in Alexandria's dog mosaic.

Coventina was closely associated with a kindred deity, Nehalennia, protectoress of seafarers, and, in her sculpted shrine representations, likewise in the company of a canine companion, from which derived "sea dog," a term for an old or experienced sailor. Stone altar depictions of either goddess were very similar, even to their unique portrayals in triple form, denoting multiple spiritual power. Before any differences developed between Coventina and Nehalennia, their attributes belonged to the Kelts' water-goddess, originally a single deity that later split into two distinct, though closely kindred mythic conceptions, when northern European tribes separated to become Brythonic-speaking settlers in England, worshipping Coventina, while the Frisian followers of Nehalennia occupied Holland.

Nehalennia's chief sanctuary was on the Isle of Walcheren, in the Dutch province of Zeeland, at the mouth of the Scheldt estuary. For the Romans, through their contacts with various Keltic peoples, the two goddesses were indistinguishable, as was their primeval conception as a single water-deity.

Complete with her attending hound, Coventina is similarly portrayed as her Dutch incarnation, Nehalennia, her foot on the gunwale of a boat. As the divine protectoress of navigators and other "sea dogs," her sacred emblems depicted in the floor mosaic at the Great Library of Alexandria—possibly in the geography hall, where Claudius Ptolemy compiled his map of the world—were symbolically appropriate.

The Alexandria mosaic is outstanding, not only for its high art and fortunate state of preservation. Behind the dog with *askos*—perhaps included to at least partially lend these figures a sense of depth—is a dark, far less pronounced, even dim, though familiar configuration in a darker shade of gray than that covering the rest of the background. Extending from the dog's muzzle to the urn is a silhouette closely resembling the outlines of the South American continent.

With the tip of his nose resting on Colombia, the eastern coasts of Venezuela, Brazil and Argentina are accurately depicted, as are the western coasts of Chile, Peru and Ecuador. This likeness may be entirely coincidental, or merely an accidental form misperceived by the human brain, which tends to organize random, meaningless images into recognizable shapes, as it does in a Rorschach test. Or the apparent similarity might be something else.

Archeologists at Alexandria's Greco-Roman Museum have dated the dog mosaic to the latter half of the 2nd century B.C., more than 1,600 years before the Italian explorer, navigator and cartographer, Amerigo Vespucci made the first map of South America. Or did he?

About A.D. 150, his predecessor, Claudius Ptolemy, published a compilation of geographical coordinates for the world, as it was known during the Roman era. The Greek mathematician's gazetteer was illustrated by a number of maps, none of which survived the collapse of classical civilization. At least the text of his *Geographia* was rediscovered and translated by Byzantine anthologist Maximus Planudes around 1300. Over the following years, scholars attempted to recreate Ptolemy's original *orbis pictus* with varying degrees of success. These post-classical reconstructions of the Roman-era geographer's "world map" were occasionally puzzling, sometimes conflicting, often surprisingly accurate representations of the Earth's surface.

For example, the mid-2nd century *Geographia*'s reference to an otherwise undetermined location called Aurea Chersonesus is a virtually perfect match for the Malay peninsula, more than 5,000 miles from the Nile delta, where Ptolemy worked at the Great Library of Alexandria, and far beyond anything the ancients were assumed to have known existed. This was almost precisely the same

SOME INTRIGUING ROMAN-STYLE ARTIFACTS FOUND IN THE AMERICAS

Left, this interesting "Roman" sword was allegedly found off the coast of Oak Island, Nova Scotia, thus convincing many that it was the Romans who were responsible for the strange constructions found on Oak Island. Could it have been carelessly dropped by ancient Roman visitors, washed up from a shipwreck, or is it a modern copy bought on EBay.com and then foisted on the public as ancient artifact? J. Hutton Pulitzer claimed the sword was a "100% confirmed" Roman artifact. However, scientific testing at St. Mary's University in Nova Scotia showed that the sword was made of brass with a zinc content of approximately 35%, characteristic of brass made in the 1890s or later. Verdict: This artifact was not left by ancient visitors to the Americas. The well-preserved part of an Imperial Roman Army javelin—a *pilum*—found at Oak Island in 2018 by metal-detector Gary Drayton was, however, dated by professional historians to circa A.D. 100, adding to the mystery.

Right, this small ceramic head, found in 1933 at a site in the Toluca Valley, about 50 miles west of Mexico City, is said to be of ancient Roman origin. Using a dating process known as thermoluminescence, the ceramic head was shown to be approximately 1800 years old. Was it left by Roman visitors to the ancient Americas or was the head planted in a strange and elaborate hoax?

Far right: In the 1980s, archeologist Robert Marx found a large collection of amphorae in Guanabara Bay, 15 miles from Rio de Janeiro. Were they the remnants of an ancient Roman shipwreck from around 100 B.C. (according to the style) or were they ancient amphorae somehow deposited in Brazilian waters many centuries later? The latter seems implausible as ceramics would not make the best ballast. Ancient statuary was, however, used for ballast in old sailing vessels, which is why ancient statues sometimes show up in underwater places they shouldn't.

distance in the opposite direction from Alexandria to the state of Paraiba, the easternmost coast of Brazil. Yet, mainstream historians scoff at any suggestion ancient Old World mariners successfully completed round-trip, transatlantic voyages to South America, although they acknowledge Ptolemy's identification of Aurea Chersonesus with Malaya. Tracing farther eastward from southeastern Asia across "Sinus Magnus," Ptolemy's term for the Pacific Ocean, he comes to the mysterious city of Cattigara.

The most intriguing feature of his map, according to archeologist Gunnar Thompson, Ph.D., "is a strip of land shown at the far-eastern tip of Asia. The unnamed land extends 20 degrees south of the equator and connects with Terra Incognita stretching east from Africa. Historians have faulted Ptolemy for his blatant inaccuracy; there is no such land reaching south from Malaya." But Argentine anthropologist, Dr. Dick Iberra-Grasso, "points out that Ptolemy located a city called Cattigara on the eastern land lying 10

degrees south of the equator. … Cattigara was located 80 degrees east of Asia," which would place it near South America.

> The vague location of Cattigara was mentioned in the diary of a 2nd-century merchant, Alexander of Athens. His ship headed due east from Borneo across the Pacific Ocean on a voyage lasting "innumerable days." Finally, he reached Cattigara on the shore of a distant continent. Iberra-Grasso believes Ptolemy knew an important city was located across the Pacific, but his map was too small for an accurate rendering. His map probably shows South America, however poorly conceived it may be.[2]

Based on it, Bartholomew Colon, the brother of Christopher Columbus, drew up his own map to put Cattigara in northwestern Peru. Unknown to him at the time, his placement of Cattigara coincided with the location of Cajamarca, a pre-Incan city. Obvious phonetic resemblances between the two names are underscored by the founding of Cajamarca, about 2,200 years ago, just when Alexandria's dog mosaic with its faded, background image of South America was created. Remarkably, Bartholomew Colon's map was completed in 1505, 40 years before the Spaniards knew Cajamarca even existed. "These revelations," Dr. Thompson concludes, "seem to bear out a world map Claudius Ptolemy compiled from documents available to him at Egypt's Great Library of Alexandria."[3]

He acknowledged important contributions made by his older colleague, Marinus of Tyre (circa A.D. 70 to 130), a cartographer, who founded mathematical geography, introduced improvements to the construction of maps, developed a system of nautical charts and was the first scientist to assign a proper latitude and longitude for each location.[4] His maps were the first in the Roman Empire to show China, and he coined the term "Antarctic." Marinus was also a Hellenized Phoenician, with access to his people's extensive seafaring legacy predating the Romans by many centuries.

This small stone carving in the likeness of a Scottish terrier was retrieved from Coventina's well, at Carrawburgh, in Northumberland, near the border with Scotland. Only hand-crafted effigies—no living creatures—were offered to Coventina, notwithstanding human sacrifices, apparently of criminals and some enemy captives, the Kelts made to other deities.

As long before as 600 B.C., Phoenician sailors circumnavigated the African continent, 21 centuries before Vasco de Gama was given historical credit for the same achievement.[5] That they voyaged farther still is indicated by a representation of South America even older than Ptolemy's map.

In 1996, Dr. Mark A.S. McMenamin, professor of geology and paleontology at Mount Holyoke College, in South Hadley, Massachusetts, noticed very small markings at the bottom of the reverse, or "tails," side of several staters. "Stater" is a term from the Greek that referred to coins made of precious metal. The markings he examined have long been known to numismatists, but not generally understood. Most expert coin collectors dismiss them as errors in production. The markings attracted McMenamin's attention, because they seemed vaguely familiar. Only after he had them enlarged on his computer screen did he recognize them for what they really were. McMenamin was astounded to realize that the tiny dots on the Carthaginian staters were elements of a map.

And not just any map, but similar to the same world map compiled by Claudius Ptolemy. Through further close scrutiny of the hitherto neglected, metallic blobs on all 14 of the known specimens of a particular type of Phoenician stater, McMenamin was able to identify the eastern half of South America depicted on the same coins. Clearly shown are Brazil and Argentina down to Tierra del Fuego. Accurately depicted on Dr. McMenamin's Carthaginian coin is South America's prominent protrusion into the Atlantic Ocean at the state of Paraíba.[6]

It was here, in 1872, that the slaves of Joaquim Alves da Costa, a Brazilian plantation owner, accidentally discovered an indecipherable stone inscription not far from the Paraíba River. It was later recognized as Phoenician, and translated to read:

> We are Sidonian Canaanites from the city of the mercantile king. We were cast up on this distant shore, a land of mountains. We sacrificed a youth to the celestial gods and goddesses in the 19th year of our mighty

This small stone carving was found in Iximche, Chomaltenango, Guatemala among artifacts dated to about A.D. 300. It certainly resembles our idea of how an ancient Phoenician might have looked—and certainly not the classic Olmec or Mayan physiognomy. Interestingly, analysis of the genome of an ancient body pulled from a sarcophagus on a site near the ancient Phoenician city-state of Carthage has shown that Phoenician DNA closely resembles European DNA from Iberia, England, Ireland, Scotland and Germany.

> King Hiram, and embarked from Ezion-geber into the Red Sea. We voyaged with 10 ships, and were at sea together for two years around Africa. Then we were separated by the hand of Baal, and were no longer with our companions. So we have come here, 12 men and three women, into New Shore. Am I, the admiral, a man who would flee? No! May the celestial gods and goddesses favor us well![7]

Also near the Rio Paraíba, Jesuit priests of Minas Gerais found several bronze figurines covered with peculiar inscriptions in 1641, according to a 17th-century colonial administration report. Copies were forwarded to the Vatican, in Rome, where antiquarians identified the texts as Phoenician.[8]

The Phoenicians were famous for their corner on the purple dye industry, thanks to their monopoly of the *Purpur murex* mollusk shell, as found primarily along north African shores, in west African Mauretania, roughly corresponding to modern Morocco and western parts of Libya. The same purple dye industry was worked by native Brazilians along the Rio de Janeiro coastline. "This was once fluffed off," writes anthropologist George Carter, "as: 'The Spanish taught them.' But we have C-14 dates for such dyes as early as 200 B.C. Is it a reasonable trade item? It certainly is. Distant trade must rest on lightweight, low-bulk, high-value materials. Dyes fit this perfectly."[9] The existence of a purple shell industry in Brazil alone would prompt Phoenician colonization of Atlantic coastal South America.

That the Romans, like Claudius Ptolemy himself, not only learned from their Phoenician predecessors, as borne out by his world map and Alexandria's dog mosaic, but actually followed them across the Atlantic Ocean is established by a wealth of physical remains. During late 1982, for example, underwater archeologist Dr. Robert F. Marx dove at Brazil's Bay of Guanabara site, where he found at least dozens of earthenware items scattered within a relatively tight pattern, their loose concentration suggesting a simultaneous deposit via shipwreck.[10]

Several intact specimens were retrieved and sent to Dr. Elizabeth Lyding Will, professor of classical Greek history at the University of Massachusetts (Amherst) and a specialist in ancient Roman containers. Her analysis showed that the Brazilian examples "are, in fact, similar in shape to jars produced in kilns at Kouass, on the west coast of Morocco. The Rio jars look to be late versions of those jars, perhaps datable to the third century A.D."[11]

Twenty-seven miles south of Tangiers, Kouass was a thriving Roman colony and center for amphora-production during the Middle Imperial Period. The seaport from which the ancient freighter sailed to Brazil was Zilis, today's Dchar Jedid, in Morocco. Historian Gary Fretz told the *Free Republic Press*:

> The Institute of Archeology at the University of London performed thermo-luminescence testing—which is a more accurate dating process than Carbon 14 dating—and the date of the manufacture [of the sunken jars] was determined to be around 19 B.C. Many more amphorae and some marble objects were recovered, as well as a Roman bronze fibula, a clasp device used to fasten a coat or shirt."[12]

"In 1976," writes Dr. Thompson, "Brazilian diver Teixeira found Roman amphorae lying on the seabed near Rio de Janeiro."[13] The accumulation of so much underwater evidence is supported by "several hundred ancient Roman silver and bronze coins unearthed near Recife, Brazil," according to Fretz.[14]

David Hatcher Childress, president of the World Explorers Club (Kempton, Illinois), citing Orville Hope in *Six Thousand Years of Seafaring*, tells how a ceramic jar …

> containing several hundred Roman coins, bearing dates ranging from the reign of Augustus [27 B.C. to A.D. 14] down to A.D. 350 and every intervening period, was found on a beach in Venezuela. This cache is now in the Smithsonian Institution. Experts there have stated that the coins are not a misplaced collection belonging to an ancient numismatist, but probably a Roman sailor's ready cash, either concealed in the sand, or washed ashore from a shipwreck.[15]

Recounted in perennial Peruvian oral traditions as having been founded by ancient Roman sailors fleeing civil unrest after Julius Caesar's assassination and later shipwrecked at the Straits of Magellan, *El Ciudad de los Césares*, the "City of the Caesars," was allegedly awash in gold, silver and diamonds received from grateful Indians for Roman expertise in building the Incas' extensive irri-

The Lost Colonies of Ancient America:

A Comprehensive Guide to the Pre-Columbian Visitors Who Really Discovered America

Was America truly unknown to the outside world until Christopher Columbus "discovered" it in 1492? Could a people gifted enough to raise the Great Pyramid more than 4,000 years ago have lacked the skills necessary to build a ship capable of crossing the Atlantic? Did the Phoenicians, who circumnavigated the African continent in 600 bc, never consider sailing farther? Were the Vikings, the most fearless warriors and seafarers of all time, terrified at the prospect of a transoceanic voyage? If so, how are we to account for an Egyptian temple accidentally unearthed by Tennessee Valley Authority workers in 1935? What is a beautifully crafted metal plate with the image of a Phoenician woman doing in the Utah desert? And who can explain the discovery of Viking houses and wharves excavated outside of Boston? These enigmas are but a tiny fraction of the abundant physical proof for Old World visitors to our continent hundreds and thousands of years ago. In addition, Sumerians, Minoans, Romans, Celts, ancient Hebrews, Indonesians, Africans, Chinese, Japanese, Welsh, Irish, and the Knights Templar all made their indelible, if neglected, mark on our land. By Frank Joseph. Softcover, 320 pages, #663, *$18* minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside thew U.S. from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695.

gation network. Interestingly, an Inca aqueduct at Rodadero, Peru "employs two tiers of rounded, stone arches often referred to as 'true arches'," according to Dr. Thompson. "This style of architecture was a characteristic of the ancient Mediterranean. Consequently, the Rodadero aqueduct represents a strong argument for Greco-Roman cultural diffusion."

Dr. Thompson tells of yet another revealing linguistic parallel. "A name very similar to Peru, *parusta*, shows up on ancient Roman maps of the Antipodes (later South America) depicting a continent lying across the ocean from Africa. In this case, the Latin name refers to the great aridity of the region near the equator: *parusta* is Latin for 'hot, dry or arid'."[16]

Although the Great Library of Alexandria was famous for its collection of almost half-a-million books, it also featured various lecture halls, including one dedicated to the study of geography, where Claudius Ptolemy compiled his world map. The floor of this very hall could have been decorated by the dog mosaic, because it was found at the most likely location for the Great Library, according to current archeological theory. This supposition is suggested by the image itself, which shows the sitting animal and overturned vessel atop a table, as though in a room; these elements representing Coventina were never similarly arranged anywhere else.

She was also known from an inscription at Santa Cruz de Loio, in Spain, as Culiventana, or "Disappearing Memory."[17] As such, she is sadly appropriate for antiquity's Phoenician and Roman seafarers, whose bold transatlantic voyages have been all but forgotten. ❖

> It appears that both the Romans and the Phoenicians made transatlantic voyages long before even the Norsemen.

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4 Marinus of Tyre's early 2nd-century invention of equirectangular projection is still used by mapmakers today.

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6 Together with his wife, Dianna, who holds a Master's degree in geology, Dr. McMenamin authored *Hypersea: Life on Land* (NY: Columbia University Press, 1994), which convincingly argues that life on Earth pursued an evolutionary course through aquatic, as well as terrestrial phases. Their theory was selected by *Discover* magazine as among the "seven ideas that changed the world."

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10 Dr. Marx is "the true father of underwater archaeology," according to Edward Lee Spence, himself a recognized pioneer in that field.

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16 Thompson, *op. cit.*

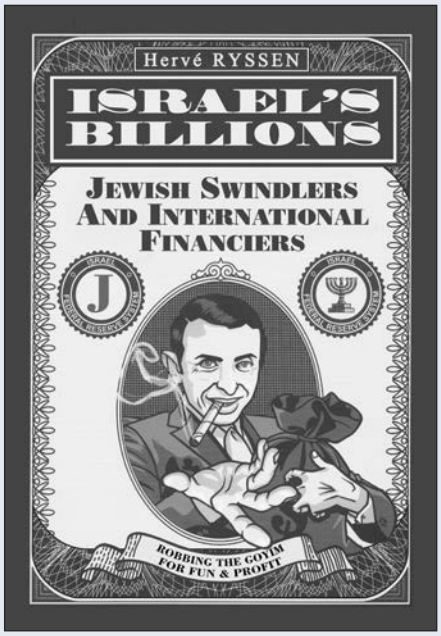
17 *Culiventana* is a play on *Coventina* from the Proto-Keltic *kom-men*, meaning "memory."

Marc Roland is a self-educated expert on WWII and ancient European cultures but is equally at home writing on American history and prehistory. He is also a book and music reviewer for the PzG, Inc. (www.pzg.biz) and other politically incorrect publishers and CD producers. Roland has written dozens of articles for TBR. To review them, access the yearly author/subject index found in the back of each year's November/December issue of TBR.

ISRAEL'S BILLIONS

Jewish Swindlers and International Financiers

This amazing new book is published by TBR!



Jews have been expelled from every country they have ever lived in, at all periods of history, even when they were not massacred. They have been booted out by the Egyptians, the Babylonians, the Greeks, Romans, Christians and Moslems; always and everywhere. Every time, the principal reason invoked was usury, that is, lending at abusive interest rates, ruining peasants and tradesmen while disproportionately enriching the Jewish communities in all the cities. The receiving of stolen goods is another accusation frequently mentioned in the texts, as well as their manifest hatred of the church and the *goyim* in general. All over Europe, they engaged in smuggling, debasing the coinage, washing ducats in acid, using yellow arsenic to give brass the color of gold, to swindle and deceive the Christians in a thousand ways. Very little has changed in this regard, except that these swindles have acquired a scope unprecedented in history since the turn of the 20th century.

In *Israel's Billions: Jewish Swindlers and International Financiers*, author Hervé Ryssen details just how Jewish bankers, businessmen and powerbrokers are stealing the wealth of the people of the world. Included are chapters on the biggest financial rip-offs in history, the VAT frauds, the CO_2 swindle, advertising and insert frauds, fake bank transfers, the Talmud, pyramid rackets, Bernie Madoff's flimflams, insider trading swindles, today's super-predators, the Cosmopolitan Project—and even more. All together, this book comprises the most complete and precise source for exactly how the Jewish community—from its earliest incarnations—has worked to fleece the *goyim* among whom they dwell.

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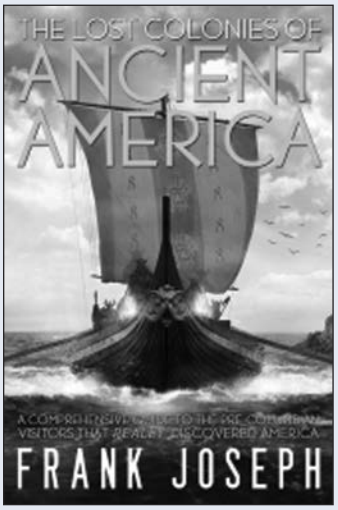

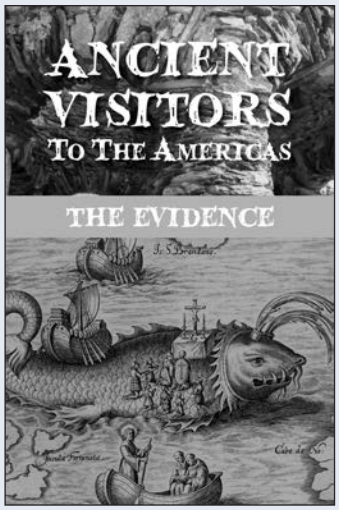

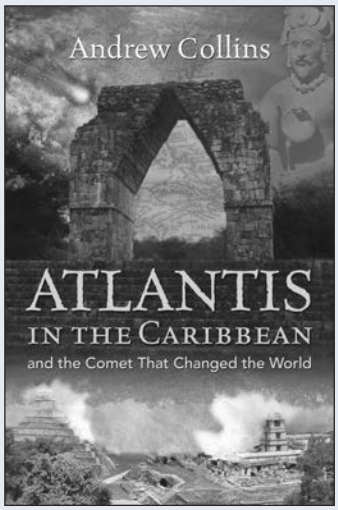

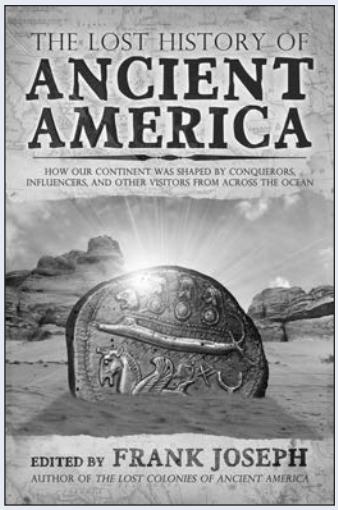
THE LOST HISTORY OF
ANCIENT
AMERICA
HOW OUR CONTINENT WAS SHAPED BY CONQUERORS, INFLUENCERS, AND OTHER VISITORS FROM ACROSS THE OCEAN
EDITED BY FRANK JOSEPH
AUTHOR OF THE LOST COLONIES OF ANCIENT AMERICA

American Mysteries

The Lost Colonies of Ancient America: A Comprehensive Guide to the Pre-Columbian Visitors Who Really Discovered America

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Compiled by Paul T. Angel. Edited by John Tiffany. This book covers the evidence that exists showing that ancient Europeans, Asians and Arabs made it to North and South America well before Columbus. The Kensington Rune Stone, Templars, Vikings, Irish, Minoans, ancient Bronze Age copper miners, Burrows Cave, White ancestors of the Indians, Phoenicians, Chinese, Japanese, the Newport Tower, Oak Island, pre-Columbian maps and more. Softcover, 183 pages, #709, *$20.*

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Disproving many well-known Atlantis theories and providing a new growing hypothesis, Andrew Collins shows that what Plato recounts is the memory of a major ice-age cataclysm 13,000 years ago, when a comet devastated the island of Cuba and submerged part of the Bahamian landmass in the Caribbean. He parallels Plato's account with corroborating ancient myths and legends from the indigenous people of North and South America, such as the Maya, the Quiché, the Yuchi of Oklahoma, the islanders of the Antilles, and the native peoples of Brazil. The author explains how the comet that destroyed Atlantis in the Caribbean was the same comet that formed the "Carolina Bays" across the mid-Atlantic. He reveals evidence of sunken ruins, ancient complexes spanning more than 10 acres that clearly suggest urban development and meticulously planned road systems. Collins argues that Plato's story was first carried back to the Mediterranean world by the Phoenicians and Carthaginians as early as the first millennium B.C. He offers additional ancient trans-Atlantic trade evidence. Softcover, 528 pages, two eight-page B&W inserts and 19 B&W illustrations, #784, *$20.*

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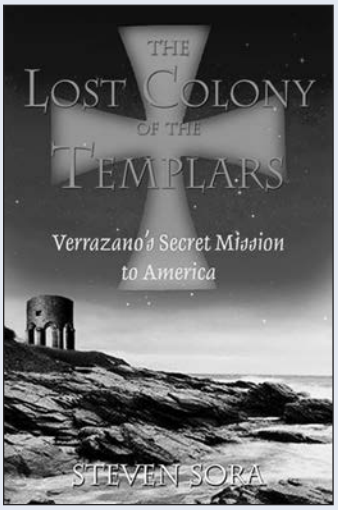

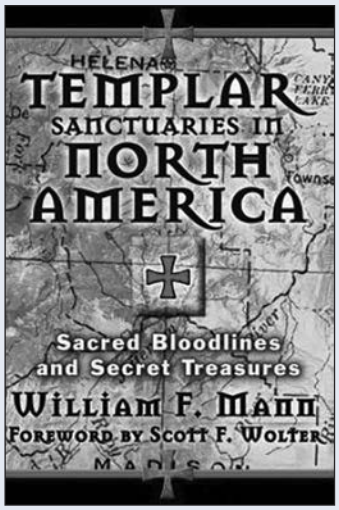

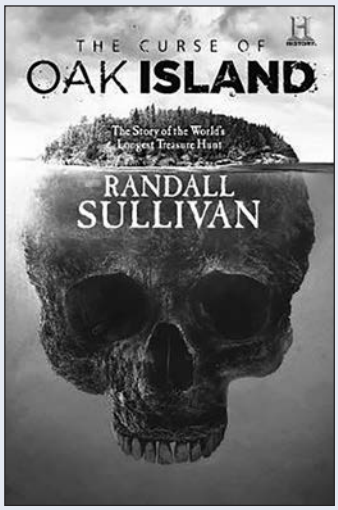

Freemasons at Oak Island
Speculation about a real
National Treasure site
Steven L. Harrison, 33°, FMLR
Past Master and Fellow of the Missouri Lodge of Research

The Lost Colony of the Templars: Verrazano's Secret Mission to America

In 1524 the Italian explorer Giovanni da Verrazano was sent by French King Francis I on an expedition ostensibly to find a shorter route to China. His true mission, says Steven Sora, was to contact a Templar colony that had been established in what is now Rhode Island by Henry Sinclair at the end of the 14th century. Verrazano recorded that his only stay on this journey was at Newport Harbor, the site of a tower built as a Templar baptistry. This tower is a remnant of Sinclair's voyage to America nearly a century before Columbus. Softcover, 288 pages, #689, *$17.*

Templar Sanctuaries in North America

Drawing on his access as Grand Archivist of the Knights Templar of Canada and his own role as a descendant of both Sinclair and the Anishinabe tribe, William Mann examines new evidence of the Knights Templar in the New World long before Columbus. He reveals the secret settlements they built as they moved westward across the vast wilderness of North America, evading the European church and royal houses. He explains how the Templars found refuge in the sacred medicine lodges of the Algonquins, whose ceremonies bear striking resemblance to initiations of Freemasonry. Explores how Sinclair built sacred monuments, including the Newport Tower. The author also reveals the search for Templar sanctuaries to be the chief motivation behind the Lewis and Clark expedition and the murder of Lewis. Softcover, 416 pages, 88 B&W illustrations, #785, *$20.*

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From journalist Randall Sullivan, *The Curse of Oak Island* explores the curious history of Oak Island and the generations of individuals who have tried and failed to unlock its secrets. In 1795, a teenager discovered a mysterious circular depression in the ground on Oak Island, in Nova Scotia, Canada, and ignited rumors of buried treasure. Since then, the mystery of Oak Island's "Money Pit" has enthralled generations of treasure hunters, including a Boston insurance salesman whose obsession ruined him, a young Franklin Delano Roosevelt and film star Errol Flynn. Perplexing discoveries have ignited explorers' imaginations: a flat stone inscribed in code; a flood tunnel draining from a man-made beach; a torn scrap of parchment; and stone markers forming a huge cross. *The Curse of Oak Island* is a fascinating account of the strange, rich history of the island and the intrepid treasure hunters who have driven themselves to financial ruin, psychotic breakdowns, and even death in pursuit of answers. Hardback, 396 pages, #831, ***$28*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers.

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The Exiled Duke

The Story of the Banished Romanov Noble Who Turned a Central Asian Desert Into a Paradise

Whatever became of Grand Duke Nicholas Constantinovich Romanov after he was declared "insane" and summarily banished to the far reaches of the Russian empire? This article details the tireless efforts of Nicholas to bring Western advancements and culture to Turkestan (present-day Uzbekistan).

By Michael Walsh

The 1917-1922 overthrow of Imperial Russia by U.S.-sponsored insurgents is considered to be one of the earliest American regime-change operations. Using Bolshevik insurgents labeled freedom fighters by collaborating media, proxy armies have since succeeded in forcing many sovereign nations into the Wall Street-Washington axis—Syria and Ukraine being the latest examples and Venezuela is still a possibility.

The question no one dares ask is, what happened to the czar's gold after the Bolshevik seizure of Russia's seats of power? Imperial Russia's gold reserves were the highest in the world at the time. They disappeared not into the workers' pockets but into the vaults of globalist bankers, who had invested heavily into the made-up Russian Revolution. From 1917 onward, Wall Street's insurrectionists wasted no time in grabbing as much of the dynasty's gold, great artworks and natural resources as they could lay their hands on.

Grand Duke Nicholas Constantinovich with his wife Nadezhda Alexandrovna in Tashkent in 1882. She was the daughter of Orenburg police chief Alexander Gustavovich von Dreyer. Two princes were born from this marriage: Artemiy and Alexander. Right, Nicholas in younger days.

Following the overthrow of Imperial Russia, the workers, too, were liberated, but of their personal wealth, their liberty and, for 70-100 million, their lives, as well. Russia's population in 1917 was 183 million; a century later it is 144.5 million.

These lost souls cannot be recovered, nor can the contents of Imperial Russia's banks. But America's Bolsheviks did miss tens of millions of dollars' worth of treasures recently discovered in a basement in Tashkent.

According to the Uzbek news website Kun.uz, during excavations in the basement of a house, one of the oldest buildings in the center of Uzbekistan's capital city, Tashkent, scientists working with the National

University of Uzbekistan discovered valuables that had been hidden decades ago. The house was built in 1870, and under its basement was discovered a hidden vault-room. Behind the entrance to this room, and in some cases hidden behind false walls, precious artifacts and stones lay concealed from prying eyes. The value of the treasure may exceed tens of millions of dollars. According to specialists, the main part of the treasure is the collection of Grand Duke Nicholas "Nikolai" Romanov.

Among the treasures discovered were unique pieces of art, gold and silver coins, dishes and items produced in bourgeois style, ancient paintings made on the walls of the 19th-century Evangelic Protestant and Orthodox churches in Tashkent, crockery, antique icons, gold and silver bars (bullion) and other items made of precious metals. The finds have since been transported to the Museum of Arts of Uzbekistan. In the near future, some will be transferred to a laboratory where German and Polish specialists will be engaged in carrying out restoration work.

Among these findings are many unique collections removed from Duke Nicholas's palace in 1918. The valuables of a number of aristocrats and well-known noblemen and scholars were sent to Tashkent from Europe and St. Petersburg in 1920. Possessions of the victims of Stalin's Red Terror in 1932-1938 include the lost treasures of the house of General Jurabek.

The full inventory of recently discovered treasures has not been disclosed. Research is being conducted with the participation of academic experts on history and archeology of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan.

There are in the hoard dozens of handwritten books by famous Uzbek thinkers of the Middle Ages (XII-XVII). Also discovered in the cache of retrieved treasures were dozens of religious and political documents

Scenes of Nikolai's Palace

Photos of the exterior and interior of the duke's palace: At top, the palace entrance. The statue of Josef Stalin had replaced that of Atlas on the portal pedestal. At the end of the 20th century, the building was fully restored and in recent years has been used as the reception house of the ministry of foreign affairs of Uzbekistan. **Below, photographs of the interior** show incredibly beautiful wall motifs, many of them inspired by Arabic culture, plus ornate windows, glasswork, groin vaulting, decorative paintings and tapestries. Some of the works of art found in the duke's collection included gold and silver coins, rare books, carved marble boxes, beautiful crucifixes, Christian icons, ancient Uzbek manuscripts, a sophisticated microscope and more. Today, the duke's collection is displayed in the National Museum of Arts of Uzbekistan.

Grand Duke Nicholas Constantinovich with his wife Nadezhda Dreyer and brother the Grand Duke Constantin Constantinovich (right) in Tashkent in 1910. Nicholas allegedly had many extramarital affairs.

from the time of the reign of the Uzbek khans. These various objects were taken into state protection as a monument of historical significance.

GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS

Grand Duke Nicholas Constantinovich Romanov (Nikolai Konstantinovich) of Russia (1850-1918) was the first-born son of Grand Duke Konstantin Nikolayevich, who was the younger brother of Russian Czar Alexander II, and Grand Duchess Alexandra Iosifovna of Russia. He was also grandson of Nicholas I and cousin of Alexander III.

Born into the Romanov dynasty in St. Petersburg during the middle of the 19th century, he had a very privileged childhood. Most royal children were brought up by nannies and servants in opulent surroundings.

Graduating from the Academy of the General Staff, which he entered on his own initiative in 1868, he became the first of the Romanovs to graduate from an institution of higher education. He was honored as being among the best graduates with the award of a silver medal. After completing his studies, he traveled abroad, where he began his collection of Western European paintings.

After traveling through Europe, he entered Imperial Russia's Life Guards Cavalry Regiment and at the age of 21 became a squadron commander. It was during a masquerade ball that he met American dancer Fanny Lear (Harriet Blackford), who was the same age as him but had already been married and had a young daughter. The two began a romance, which was unacceptable to his parents. His father, Konstantin Nikolayevich, soon found a ploy to remove his son from St. Petersburg.

In 1873, Nicholas set off as part of the Russian Expeditionary Forces on the Khivan campaign of 1873. The outcome of the Russo-Khivan War of 1873 was that Imperial Russia gained control over the Khanate of Khiva. Throughout the campaign, the grand duke headed the Kazalinsky detachment, which suffered the greatest losses and followed one of the most difficult routes through the Kyzyl-Kum Desert. His first reconnaissance group fell under such intense artillery fire that it was thought the entire detachment would be annihilated. This turned out not to be the case, and for this action he was awarded the Order of St. Vladimir of the 3rd Degree.

Upon his return from Central Asia, a region that fascinated Nicholas, he became interested in Oriental studies. It was during this period that he began to take part in the work of the Imperial Russian Geographical Society (IRGO), whose mission was to study the region and to expose its potential to detailed scientific analysis. The Geographical Society was, of course, glad of the duke's attention. Nicholas was elected an honorary member of the IRGO and appointed to head the expedition.

Meanwhile, Nicholas again traveled to Europe in the company of his beloved Fanny Lear, where he continued to build his art collection.

FAMILY SCANDAL

In April 1874, Nicholas's mother, Alexandra Iosifovna, discovered the loss of three diamonds taken from one of the icons in the Marble Palace, with which Emperor Nicholas I had blessed her marriage. Grand Duke Konstantin Nikolayevich called the police, and soon afterward the diamonds were discovered in a St. Petersburg pawnshop.

The search for the thief led to the adjutant of Grand Duke E.P. Varnakhovsky. During the officer's interrogation on April 15, 1874, the adjutant categorically denied involvement in the theft and disclosed that he had merely transported the stones previously given to him by Grand Duke Nicholas to the pawnshop.

But Grand Duke Nicholas, who was present at the interrogation, swore on the Bible that he was not guilty, which, as they said, aggravated the duke's sin. Nicholas told his father that he was ready to help his comrade Varnakhovsky and wanted to take the blame himself. Emperor Alexander II, who took the case under his personal control, instructed Count P.A. Shuvalov to appoint the chief of the gendarme corps to head the ongoing investigation.

For three hours, Shuvalov interrogated the arrested Nicholas in the Marble Palace in the presence of his father, who later wrote in his diary: "No remorse, no conscience, except when denial is impossible, and then I had to pull out his confession word

1867—Nicholas Constantinovich (top left) in the circle of Romanov relatives. From left to right sit his sister Olga and her fiancé Georg Greek. To the far right is Nicholas's mother, Alexandra Iosifovna. Bottom row are shown, left to right, princes Konstantin Constantinovich, Vyacheslav Constantinovich and Dmitry Constantinovich—all younger brothers of Nicholas Constantinovich.

for word. Bitterness and no tears."

In the end, it was concluded that the diamonds had been stolen by Nicholas, and the proceeds from the theft given to his mistress, the American dancer Fanny Lear. During a family council (a general meeting of members of the royal family) and after long debates, two options were offered. Nicholas could either go into exile with the army or the case could proceed to court. A decision was thus made that caused minimal harm to the prestige of the royal family. It was decided to recognize Grand Duke Nicholas as mentally ill, and then, by decree of the emperor, he was to be exiled from the capital forever. The notorious Fanny Lear was expelled from Russia with a ban on her ever returning. She was never to meet the grand duke again.

There is another oddity in this matter. Despite the fact that the parents of Nicholas and his relatives agreed that Nicholas was ruined by the love of a courtesan and the lack of funds to satisfy her whims, the mystery was to become far greater than the recovery from a pawn shop of several stolen diamonds.

Two sentences were actually pronounced on Nicholas. The first, for the public, was to declare him insane, from which it followed that henceforth and forever he would be in custody, on compulsory treatment, in complete isolation. The meaning of the second sentence, the family one, was that it was forbidden to mention his name in the papers relating to the Imperial House, and the inheritance earmarked for him was transferred to the younger brothers. He also lost all ranks and awards and was deleted from the regiment lists. He was expelled from St. Petersburg forever and obliged to live under arrest in the place where he would be sent.

IN EXILE

The much-disgraced Nicholas was taken from Petersburg in the autumn of 1874. Before moving to Tashkent in the summer of 1881, for seven years the exiled aristocrat lived in at least 10 residences. His nomadic existence was due to his being denied a permanent home where it was thought he might acquire connections or otherwise settle down. The exiled duke rode his mount across Russia: Vladimir Province, Uman (now Ukraine), Tyvriv (now Ukraine), and so on.

The exiled Duke Nicholas lived for many years under constant supervision in the area around Tashkent in the southeastern Russian empire and made a great contribution to the

city by helping to improve the area. He busied himself building dams, irrigation and transport canals, schools and hospitals and paid for it with his own money.

In 1890 he ordered the building of his own palace in Tashkent to house and to display his impressive and very valuable collection of artworks. This collection is now under the management of the National Museum of Arts of Uzbekistan.

Nicholas was also renowned in Tashkent as a competent engineer and irrigation specialist, constructing two large canals, the Bukhar-aryk, which was poorly aligned and soon silted up, and the more successful Khiva-aryk, later extended to form the Emperor Nicholas I Canal, which he built in honor of his grandfather, irrigating 12,000 *desyatinas*, 134 km² (33,000 acres) of land in the "Hungry Steppe" (Mirzacho'l) between Jizzakh and Tashkent. Most of this was then settled with Slavic peasant colonizers.

Portrait of Empress Alexandra Feodorovna in the duke's collection.

LIFE IN TURKESTAN

Grand Duke Nicholas Romanov was finally exiled to Turkestan by decision of the royal family in 1877, where he lived until his death in 1918. In Turkestan (Uzbekistan), the grand duke lived first under the assumed name of Col. Volynsky. Later he began to call himself Iskander. This surname was legalized by the imperial family and is carried by his descendants, the Princes Iskander.

Despite his disgrace, Nicholas gained fame by carrying out many noble deeds. Having received from the emperor of Russia 300,000 rubles for the construction of a palace, he spent some of the money on the construction of a theater in Tashkent.

Here it is known that Nicholas established 10 scholarships for immigrants from Turkestan, who were unable to pay for their studies at the main educational institutions of Russia. He brought a million rubles of income into 10 regions, half of which was donated for public use. These included the Tashkent City Council for disabled veterans and the Office of Turkestan to maintain irrigation facilities, although a revolution had already occurred, and the duke did not know what the administration would be like. Part of the inheritance was used for the creation of Tashkent University, and another part for the Turkestan Teacher's Seminary for training teachers in rural schools. He divided the remaining five parts among his remaining living children.

THE ENTREPRENEUR

The grand duke was the owner of a number of enterprises in Tashkent. He started a soap factory, photographic workshops, billiards, a kvass business, rice processing and cotton factories. He farsightedly registered all the enterprises he organized as belonging to his wife, in order to avoid the wrath of the royal relatives. With the money received from business, he built the first cinema in Tashkent, called the "Khiva," and used its profits to build

Cinema Khiva, opened by Grand Duke Nicholas. Although Nicholas did receive a generous stipend from his Romanov relatives, he himself was known as a generous man, helping pay for public works and cultural improvements.

irrigation canals in the "Hungry Steppe."

It sometimes seemed the disgraced exile could turn a profit at whatever project he involved himself in. He was one of the first to turn Turkestan into the most profitable area of industry in the region, including the construction and operation of cotton-processing plants. At the same time, he used the most advanced technical methods, including utilizing a waste-free production cycle at his factories. Rather than waste cotton seeds that remained after processing the raw material into a press cake or oil cake, they were used as raw materials in oil mills, and the oil cake went both for fertilizer and for animal feed.

Nicholas was very engaged in the improvement of the city of Tashkent. Using his own wealth, he built the streets, a club, a hospital for the poor, a poorhouse, a circus and even a brothel.

The grand duke's bazaar in the Hungry Steppe imposed price control tariffs. For every pound of potatoes sold a merchant was charged 1 penny and for each watermelon or melons, 30 pennies.

Up to 1.5 million rubles a year were generated from his entrepreneurship, an impressive amount. From St. Petersburg, the prince asked only for 200,000 rubles each year.

The grand duke's favorite inspiration was the project of restoring the old flow of the Amu Darya River to the Caspian Sea and irrigation of the Hungry Steppe. In Samara, as early as 1879, he organized a society to study the Central Asian routes, aimed to choose the direction of the Turkestan railway and to study the restoration of the waters of the now arid Amu Darya River.

The duke's first irrigation project was the digging of a canal from Chirchiq along the right bank of the river, which he named Iskander-aryk. On these lands at that time were only a few settlements of impoverished tribespeople who had been resettled from Gazalkent. After the Iskander-aryk was completed, the princely village of Iskander was built here. Outside the village itself, the grand duke laid out a large garden. During the construction work on Iskander-aryk, Nicholas produced an archeological analysis of a large treasure discovered in a barrow located on the bed of the channel, from which weapons and other items were removed.

In 1886, the grand duke began to draw water from the Syr Darya River for the purpose of irrigating at least part of the Hungry Steppe between Tashkent and Jizzakh. During this project he invested profits from his other enterprises as well as his personal funds. The work related to the canal cost the duke more than a million rubles. On the coastal cliff near the river, at the head structure near Bekabad, a large letter N in honor of his name, topped with a crown, was carved.

The locals weren't enthusiastic about farming, so Nicholas attracted the Ural Cossacks, expelled in 1875 to Turkestan, and workers familiar with irrigation system construction. Along the canal there were seven villages strongly favored by Nicholas. The communities were peopled by various factional sects, alienated both from the local Muslim population and the Orthodox Russians.

These "Urals" passively resisted many orders of the central government, yet recognizing the good attitude of the exiled grand duke, they turned to him on various issues affecting their lives, earning him the sobriquet the "Father-Prince."

"My desire is to revive the deserts of Central Asia and to offer to the government the possibility of their settlement by Russian people of all

Nikolai's Turkestan

Top, the most popular western gate of Khiva—Ata-Darvaza. Imperial Russia celebrated its victory over Khiva. Nicholas returned to St. Petersburg with the Order of St. Vladimir and the Khiva cannon were presented to him in memory of the military campaign against the Khivans. Nicholas returned having become enchanted by Central Asia. The duke was seriously interested in Orientalism. The duke began to take part in the work of the Russian Geographical Society. There, among the scholars, the idea of an Amu Darya expedition matured. Its goal was to assimilate the region just conquered by Russia and to subject its scientific potential to a detailed scholarly analysis. Such plans excited and captured the imagination of the brilliant royal adjutant. The Geographical Society was delighted at the attention of the royal family. Nicholas was elected an honorary member and was appointed head of the expedition.

Below, Romanovsky Canal in Hungry Steppe, built at the expense of Nicholas Constantinovich. The prince named the important channel Romanovsky Canal in honor of his grandfather, Russian Czar Nicholas I. It was solemnly opened amid great pomp on the 300th anniversary of the House of Romanov in 1913.

classes," wrote Nicholas. By 1913, 119 Russian villages had been created on the newly irrigated lands around the 100-km-long Romanov irrigation canal, which revived 7,000 desyatins, from 40,000 desyatins, of the Hungry Steppe. [A desyatin is 2.7 acres or 1.1 hectare.—Ed.] It was solemnly opened on the anniversary of the 300th anniversary of the House of Romanov, in 1913.

In Central Asia, the work associated with irrigation has always been highly valued, especially for lands not previously used as agricultural cropland. Therefore, the irrigation measures of Nicholas, the largest of their time and, moreover, not brought about by force but with the remuneration of labor of all participants, contributed to the rapid spread of the grand duke's popularity among the local population.

THE FEBRUARY COUP

Czar-martyr Nicholas II did not abdicate, nor did he ever resign; the so-called resignation letter was the fabrication of two treacherous generals, Michael Alexiev and Alexander Lukomsky. Even his supposed signature was a tracing of his signature from the 1915 "Order to the Fleet."

The ousting of the czar on March 2, 1917 was allegedly received with delight by the grand duke, still bearing a grudge for his banishment. He raised a red flag over his house and sent a welcoming telegram to the provisional government. The head of the government, Alexander Kerensky, became personally acquainted with Nicholas in Tashkent, as for almost 10 years they'd been neighbors.

In the last years of his life, Nicholas suffered from asthma. During World War I there were problems obtaining drugs and treatment. After the February Revolution in 1917, Nicholas regained his civil liberty and went to St. Petersburg to visit relatives. But life in the capital had meanwhile become more and more difficult. The grand duke, who finally became a Romanov (the name was

Nicholas in the turban that was typically worn in the region.

returned), returned to Tashkent with all of his household members while his sons fought on the various fronts of the Great War.

Shortly after the October Revolution and the establishment of Bolshevik Soviet power in Turkestan on January 14, 1918, Nicholas Iskander-Romanov passed away from pneumonia at a dacha near Tashkent. The duke was buried in Tashkent in the square situated near the cathedral and located across the street from his palace. The cathedral was demolished in 1995. The investigation following his death determined the established cause of his death was unrelated to any repression by the authorities.

THE GRAND DUKE COLLECTION

Nicholas Romanov bestowed his collection of paintings by European and Russian artists to Tashkent on condition that a museum would be opened in his palace. After the death of the duke, the Museum of Arts of Uzbekistan was actually built as a grand mansion, which then became the Museum of Antiques and Jewelry Art of Uzbekistan, and in Soviet times the Palace of Pioneers. At the end of the 20th century, the building was fully restored and in recent years has been used as the Reception House of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Uzbekistan.[1]

THE PALACE OF THE EXILED DUKE

A palace-residence in the Art Nouveau style was built for Grand Duke Nicholas Romanov in Tashkent in 1891.

"Adjutant-General Rosenbach, the Turkestan governor-general, instructed the famous engineer Heinzelmann to build for me a magnificent little palace in Tashkent opposite to the Iosifo-Georgievskiy Cathedral," wrote Grand Duke Nicholas.

Wilhelm Solomonovich Heinzelmann served as an official of special assignments for the construction unit at the office of the Turkestan governor-general. He had graduated from the Petersburg Institute of Civil Engineers and designed the palace as a forest hunting castle, because the duke loved hunting. He had hunted bears in the Belovezhskaya Pushcha (now Belarus) and in Turkestan and had gone several times to pursue tigers, which during the 19th century were found in the Chirchiq River valley and along the middle course of the River Syr Darya.

The coat-of-arms of the palace resembles the outline of a two-headed eagle. The main entrance is decorated with bronze sculptures of hunting dogs, and in front stands a marble statue of naked Atlas on a pedestal. (In Greek mythology, Atlas was a titan condemned to hold up the celestial heavens for eternity.) Two entrances have life-sized figures of deer, as in Pavlovsk Palace in St. Petersburg.

A circular, wide entrance alley in the form of a covered glazed portico with columns streams from the street. This section is fenced off from the street by a beautiful, high forged grille with two gates, the entrance gate and the exit gate. Between the grid and the entrance alley is tilled ground, fenced with trimmed plants in the form of a hedge, and a magnificent flower garden.

Inside the palace, on both sides of the entrance staircase, were placed life-sized bronze deer with huge branching horns set on marble pedestals. The apartments of the grand duke were located in the left wing of the palace and his wife's apartments in the right wing.

The elegant house is richly decorated with carved trellises, unusually shaped windows, towers and other decorative elements. It is a two-story palace of burnt gray-yellow brick. From the back of the building there is an exit to a great garden, created by the well-known Tashkent botanist and pharmacist I.I. Krause. Particular attention was paid to the interior decoration of the palace. The halls of the mansion are sheathed in dark oak, decorated with carved cornices and gold paintings. In the duke's house were collected all the rarities that he had kept since childhood, all his historical portraits, paintings, art objects, weapons and statues.

"Portrait of a Noblewoman" found in the duke's collection.

THE PALACE INTERIOR

Entering through carved oak double-wing wide doors located in the front of the palace, the visitor is greeted by a large round hall trimmed with dark wood, with an intricate lantern on a cast-iron chain. Farther from the hall are three doors, directly in front of the entrance, as well as to the right and left. Behind the left door is a circular spiral patterned iron staircase that leads to the second floor, to a rich, large library and a billiard room. Having entered the right door, the visitor arrives in a huge winter garden. Tropical palms of different species matured here, as well as lemon, orange and tangerine trees.

On the left side of the entrance to the winter garden is a Japanese garden with dwarf fruit trees. Brooks murmur through this garden with beautiful bridges with handrails in the form of fences and tunnels. Miniature homes also stand here, and people and animals in picturesque poses appear around them. Arbors of tropical plants in bloom were also arranged throughout the garden.

Passing through the left door from the hall, the visitor finds three halls, one after another. In these halls there were marble statues and paintings from the collection of Grand Duke Nicholas.

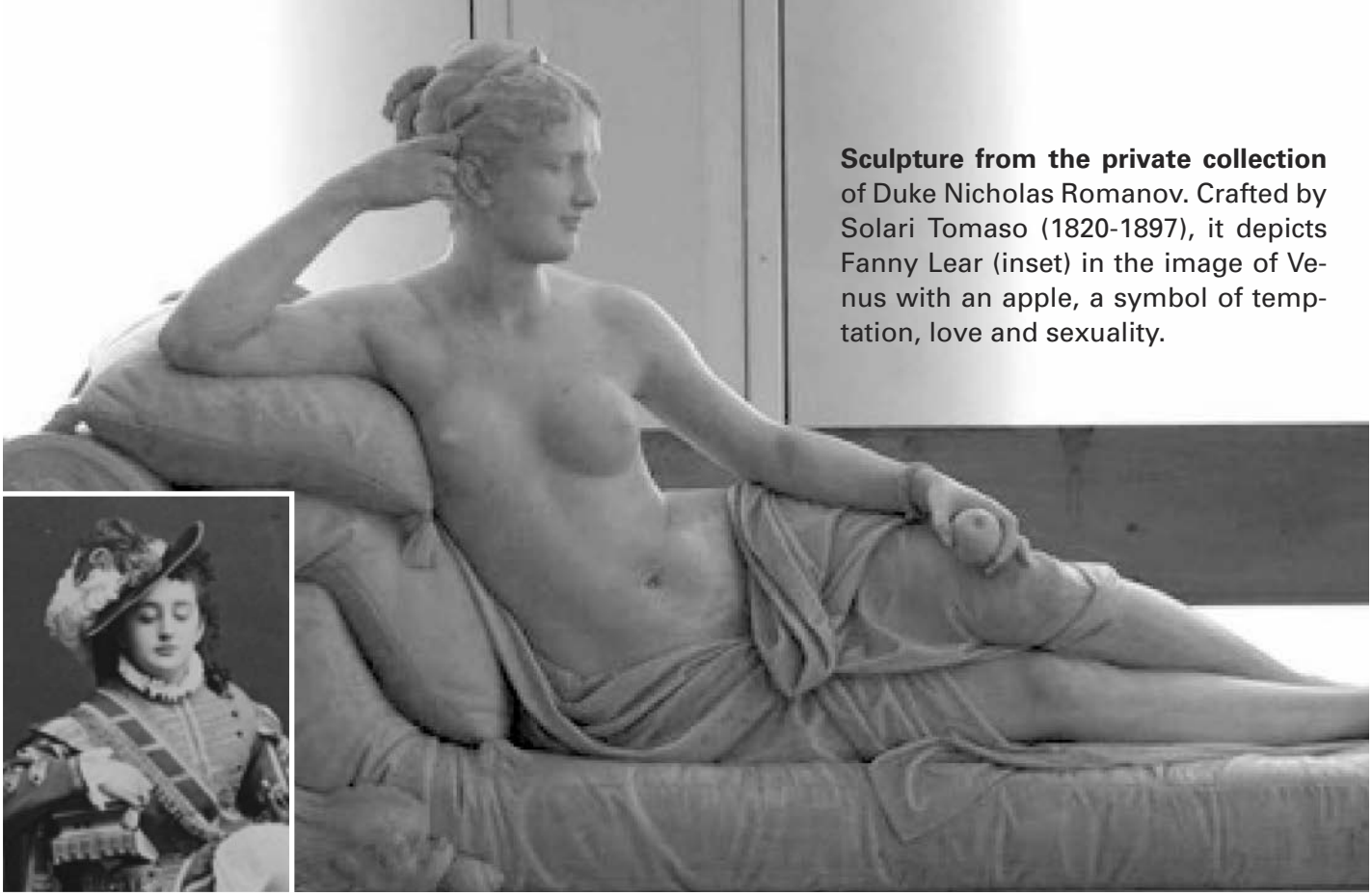
The door opposite the entrance leads from the hall to other rooms of varying sizes. In the first small living room, not far from the huge French window, was a charming statue of Venus of rose hue, transparent when illuminated by the sunlight falling through the window. In the next room in the glass cabinets and windows there were to be discovered numerous exhibits from Nicholas's collection, figurines, toys made of ivory, orders, medals, rings, bracelets, silver and gold jewelry and many other interesting artifacts.

The next room was decorated in oriental style with wonderful Bukhara, Afghan, Turkmen and Persian carpets, with precious weapons, firearms and gold pieces. Low ottomans were covered with carpets and fabrics embroidered with silks, silver and gold. Also in this room were paintings with scenes of life in Asia painted by famous masters.

From the Hall of Venus, the door leads to a small hall, where everything related to the Khiva campaign of 1873 was collected: paintings, books, statues, cast iron, separate and grouped. There, for example, as Nicholas's son, Prince Alexander Iskander, writes in his memoirs, was a mock-up of the Ichan-Kala fortress in Khiva, which was taken by Turkestan riflemen.

> [T]hey climbed down the stairs, falling wounded and many killed. Khivans, defending the fortress, fired at the besiegers with rifles, bows, hurled stones at the besiegers and poured boiling tar over the in-

This photo from the Uzbek website "Kun" shows some of the amazing things found by archeologists in a secret chamber under the basement of an old house in Tashkent, Uzbekistan. The secret room, hidden in a house built in 1870, contained a hoard of items including coins, bullion, books, paintings, old manuscripts and other works of art. Some of them have been traced to Grand Duke Nicholas Constantinovich Romanov, the exiled grandson of Nicholas I of Russia.



Sculpture from the private collection of Duke Nicholas Romanov. Crafted by Solari Tomaso (1820-1897), it depicts Fanny Lear (inset) in the image of Venus with an apple, a symbol of temptation, love and sexuality.

vading troops. Copper guns situated at the top and bottom walls of the fortress kept up a barrage of fire. The mock-up of the battle included a depiction of a Cossack tending a wounded comrade.

As prizes of war, the Cossacks took away the women of Khiva. There is a splendid depiction of a horse-mounted Cossack as he raises his cap in salute. Here beside the figure of a mortally wounded Cossack, his horse, loyal to the fallen warrior, stands by, nuzzling him, refusing to leave its master. The monument also depicts a hunt with a falcon and an eagle.

Among the premises of the first floor was the dining room. The dining room is trimmed with wood; the ceiling on the ledges is painted with gold, ink, crimson and green inscriptions: prayers from the Koran. A large, long dining table, massive chairs with high backs, leather covered, with rich carved legs, backs and armrests. On the walls are cabinets with massive family silver; dishes and crystal, ordered at the Imperial Porcelain Factory.

—A.N. Iskander (Romanov), from the memories of life in Turkestan.

The basement of the palace was equipped with a living room, which was artificially cooled in the intense summer heat, as well as an extensive kitchen. On the flanks of the palace were built round towers, beautifully merging with the building.

A luxurious palace built in the center of Tashkent, it is today one of the most notable sights of the city and currently home to the international receptions of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Uzbekistan. Part of the collection that the prince had obtained after the revolution and the civil war was moved to the local art museum, and everything else was considered lost. In January 2019 most of the treasures were found.[2]

FAMILY

The duke had several attempts at marriage, but each time the royal relatives and the Church annulled his marriages and expelled the families of his wives to distant regions in order to separate them. He had children from three marriages, as well as children born out of wedlock. The only morganatic marriage allowed to be legalized by Czar Alexander III was with Nadezhda (also spelled Nadejda) Alexandrovna von Dreyer (1861-1929), who was the daughter of the Orenburg police chief. ❖

ENDNOTES:

1 https://kun.uz/ru/83258188.

2 Walsh, Michael, "The Hoard That Got Away," posted January 22, 2019, *This Is Europa* (europeansworldwide.wordpress.com).

Michael Walsh, leader of the British Movement from 1968 to 1984, is arguably the post-war's most influential ethno-nationalist. An Irish national, his father Patrick was a U.S. national guardsman and associate of Ernest Hemingway. A frontline fighter in four conflicts, his father's spirit inspired Michael to match his colorful life. Michael, an international journalist and broadcaster, was voted writer of the year by *Euro Weekly News*. Semi-retired, he lives in Mediterranean Spain and is the author of 39 books—and counting. Mike has many of these books available online at:

Europeansworldwide.wordpress.com

Also access the site to see Mike's news analyses, poetry and more!

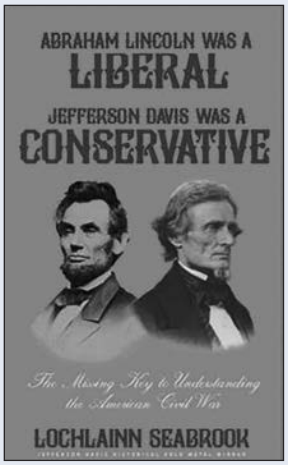
New Items Just Arrived from TBR!

Abraham Lincoln Was a Liberal, Jefferson Davis Was a Conservative New!

The Missing Key to Understanding the American Civil War

The mainstream version of the American Civil War has always been nonsensical and irrational. Why? Because it was written by liberals with an extreme anti-South bias and little or no knowledge of the history of America's two-party system. For example, if the Confederacy's Democratic leaders were truly "liberals," as we've been taught, why did they maintain that they were fighting for the Constitution, a document that liberals have traditionally treated with scorn and derision? And why, if the Union's Republican leaders were truly "conservatives," as we've also been taught, did they claim to be fighting to force the Southern states back into the union, a union our conservative Founding Fathers purposefully designed to be voluntary? If Republican Lincoln was a conservative, why were his policies and actions liberalistic, and at times even socialistic? If Democrat Davis was a liberal, why were his policies and actions conservative, usually veering far to the right on the political spectrum? Even more puzzling, considering the statements of mainstream historians, why did Victorian Democrats refer to themselves as "conservatives," while Victorian Republicans referred to themselves as "liberals"?

Is it any wonder that the commonly accepted version of the Civil War is confusing and difficult for the average person to comprehend? It is confusing no longer! In this fascinating one-of-a-kind book, *Abraham Lincoln Was a Liberal, Jefferson Davis Was a Conservative*, award-winning Civil War scholar and unreconstructed Southern historian Col. Lochlainn Seabrook answers these and scores of other related questions in clear and concise language. As Seabrook explains, in the 1860s, the platforms of the two main political parties were the reverse of what they are today. In other words, at the time, big-government advocate Lincoln and the Republican Party were liberals, while small-government proponent Davis and the Democratic Party were conservatives. This simple fact transforms the American Civil War from what pro-North writers disingenuously assert was a battle over abolition and slavery, to what it really



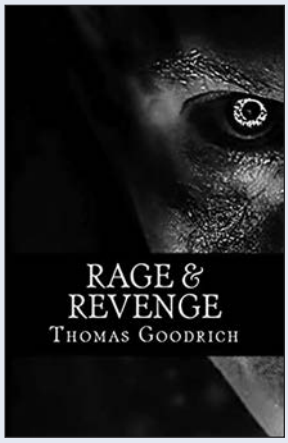
was: a massive and bloody contest between Northern liberalism and Southern conservatism! The author provides over 600 notes, a 1,000-book bibliography and hundreds of contemporary eyewitness statements to further establish what was well known up until the early 20th century, but which since then has been suppressed by liberals and forgotten by conservatives. Profusely illustrated with hundreds of 19th-century photographs and campaign posters, Colonel Seabrook's book covers the entire history of America's two-party system, as well as all 58 of our quadrennial elections and all 45 of our presidents, from George Washington to Donald Trump. He gives special attention to the U.S. elections between 1828 and 1896, when party names and platforms changed, making, as he does so well, an exceedingly complex subject entirely understandable to most people. His four appendices supply helpful lists and charts, allowing the reader to view the theme from different angles. Find out why modern Republicans should be honoring Davis and waving the Confederate flag, and why Lincoln's name should never be associated with conservativism, only liberalism and socialism. The companion volume to Colonel Seabrook's work *Lincoln's War: The Real Cause, the Real Winner, the Real Loser* (see below), this is the only book ever written on this specific topic. Softcover, 246 pages, #840, *$19*.

Lincoln's War: The Real Cause, the Real Winner, the Real Loser

Read the most important "Civil War" book in decades and learn the truth about the war. Learn from Col. Lochlainn Seabrook the authentic facts about Civil War-era Republicans and Democrats, the true origins of the war, and who really won and lost. Who believes, for example, that millions of men, women and children (on both sides) risked their lives to destroy or save slavery? Who accepts the idea that Lincoln was justified in killing hundreds of thousands of people and bankrupting the U.S. Treasury to "preserve the Union"? This book is packed with hundreds of once-suppressed testimonies. Softcover, 347 pages, #757, *$21*.

Rage & Revenge New!

Torture & Atrocities in War & Peace



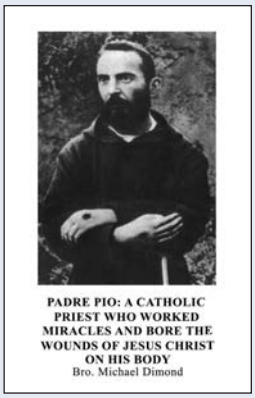
Tom Goodrich's *Rage & Revenge* is a terrifying, up-close and personal look at what war and its aftermath are really like. For too long, the true nature of combat and the "peace" that follows has been concealed from the general public. Most who have never witnessed war naively assume that there are rules and laws governing such contests. As the reader of *Rage & Revenge* will quickly discover, nothing could be further from the truth. The fact is, all war is wild, chaotic, brutal and primitive. War is also the refuge where some of the most sick and sadistic among us may live out their darkest fantasies. In a fast-paced, no-nonsense writing style, Goodrich offers the reader a riveting glimpse at the true face of war in all its ugly reality … and in all its ugly fascination. Thomas Goodrich's latest book, *Rage & Revenge*, speaks in lurid detail about how men, filled with rage from battle, and perhaps intoxicated by toxic propaganda, turn into some of the most vile, sadistic creatures in the aftermath of the heat of battle. Covering such wars as the Indian Wars during the conquest of the American West, and the island hopping of the American military against the Japanese, Thomas Goodrich weaves a torrid tale of some of the most unspeakable bestial crimes committed during the aftermath of battle. Softcover, 222 pages, #841, *$20*.

CD: An Introduction to the Monetary System New!

Monetary expert and author Wes Templeton got interested in the monetary system when he realized that banks were lending out more money than was coming in. He knew the average person lived from payday to payday. The wealthy invest in stocks, bonds, real estate, boats, cars, airplanes, tuition for their kids and alimony to ex-spouses. Many businesses wrote checks against a negative bank balance while waiting for their next deposit to arrive. If the United States created our money, we would not be in debt. He thought commercial banks could borrow from the Federal Reserve, because somewhere he had heard that the Federal Reserve was the banker's bank (he was right about that). But where did the Federal Reserve get the money? This helps answer those questions and many more. Recently, a retiree who had been an auditor for the Chase Manhattan Bank (and spent many meetings with David Rockefeller) told Wes that he thought he knew all about the monetary system, but learned some very important things from this audio CD that he did not know before. If you think you know everything there is to know about our monetary system, then please listen to this audio CD and then pass it on to someone who does not know everything. Audio CD, one hour, #843, *$6*.

Padre Pio New!

A Catholic Priest Who Worked Miracles and Bore the Wounds of Jesus Christ on His Body



Canonized in 2002, Saint Pio of Pietrelcina, better known as Padre Pio, was a Franciscan Capuchin priest who bore the five wounds of Jesus Christ on his body for more than 50 years. Padre Pio was also a seer, psychic, prophet, miracle-worker, confessor, mystic, ascetic and missionary on a worldwide scale. Hundreds of books and articles have been written about Padre Pio. Lengthy articles about him have appeared in *Newsweek*, *Time* and *The New York Times Magazine*. As a young man, Padre Pio received the stigmata and worked many miracles. Those close to him insist he began to manifest multiple spiritual gifts, including healing, prophecy, extraordinary abstinence from both sleep and nourishment (Padre Agostino recorded that Padre Pio was able to subsist for at least 20 days at Verafeno on only communion wafers without any other nourishment), the ability to read hearts, the gift of conversions and pleasant-smelling wounds. This beautiful little booklet tells Padre Pio's story. Softcover, 86 pages, #844, *$6*.

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THE LIES OF WWII

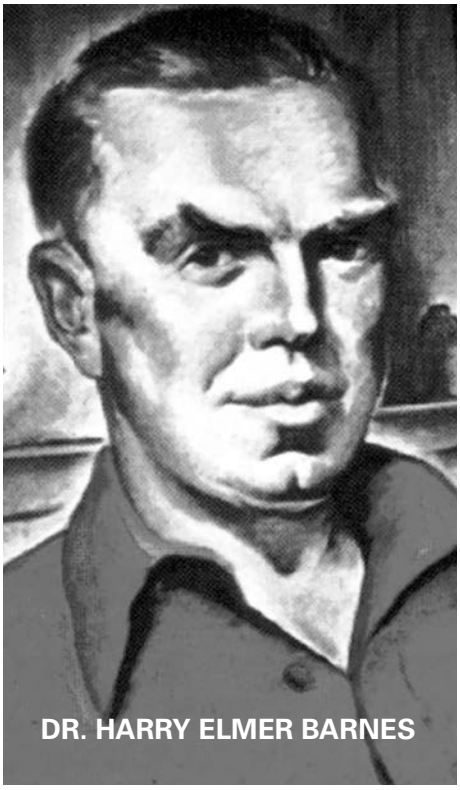
Presenting an honest history of WWII is not a task encouraged by mainstream academia. Thank goodness for the likes of Harry Elmer Barnes and David Irving.

By Paul Craig Roberts

In the aftermath of a war, honest history cannot be written. The losing side has no one to speak for it. Historians on the winning side are constrained by years of war propaganda that demonized the enemy while obscuring the crimes of the righteous victors. People want to enjoy and feel good about their victory, not learn that their side was responsible for the war or that the war could have been avoided except for the hidden agendas of their own leaders.

Historians are also constrained by the unavailability of information. To hide mistakes, corruption and crimes, governments lock up documents for decades. Memoirs of participants are not yet written. Diaries are lost or withheld from fear of retribution. It is expensive and time consuming to locate witnesses, especially those on the losing side, and to convince them to answer questions. Any account that challenges the "happy version" requires a great deal of confirmation from official documents, interviews, letters, diaries and memoirs, and even that won't be enough.

For the history of World War II in Europe, these documents can be spread from New Zealand and Australia across Canada and the U.S.



DR. HARRY ELMER BARNES

through Britain and Europe and into Russia. A historian on the track of the truth faces long years of strenuous investigation and development of the acumen to judge and assimilate the evidence he uncovers into a truthful picture of what transpired. The truth is always immensely different from the victor's war propaganda.

Harry Elmer Barnes was the first American historian to provide a history of World War I that was based on primary sources. His truthful account differed so substantially from the war propaganda that he was called every name in the book. The mainstream wanted Americans to accept a "false historical awareness." Barnes would not be part of it.

Truth is seldom welcomed. David Irving, without any doubt the best historian of the European part of World War II, learned at his great expense that challenging myths does not go unpunished. Nevertheless, Irving persevered. If you want to escape from the lies about World War II that still direct our disastrous course, you only need to study two books by David Irving: *Hitler's War* and the first volume of his Churchill biography, *Churchill's War: The Struggle for Power*.

Irving is the historian who spent decades tracking down diaries and survivors and demanding release of official documents. He is the historian who found the Rommel diary and Goebbels's diaries, the historian who gained entry into the Soviet archives, and so on. He is familiar with more actual facts about World War II than the rest of the historians combined. The famous British military historian, Sir John Keegan, wrote in the *Times Literary Supplement*: "Two books stand out from the vast literature of World War II: Chester Wilmot's *The Struggle for Europe*, published in

1952, and David Irving's *Hitler's War*.

Despite many such accolades, today Irving is demonized and has to publish his own books.

I will avoid the story of how this came to be, but, yes, you guessed it: It was the Zionists. You simply cannot say anything that alters their propagandistic picture of history.

In what follows, I am going to present what is my impression from reading these two magisterial works. Irving himself is very scant on opinions. He only provides the facts from official documents, recorded intercepts, diaries, letters and interviews.

World War II was Churchill's war, not Hitler's war. Irving provides documented facts from which the reader cannot avoid this conclusion. Churchill got his war, for which he longed, because of the Versailles Treaty that stripped Germany of ancestral German territory and unjustly and irresponsibly imposed humiliation on Germany and the Germans.

Hitler and Nationalist Socialist Germany ("Nazi" stands for National Socialist German Workers Party) are the most demonized entities in history. Any person who finds any good in Hitler or Germany is instantly demonized. The person becomes an outcast regardless of the facts. Irving is very much aware of this. Every time his factual account of Hitler starts to display a person too much different from the demonized image, Irving throws in some negative language about Hitler.

Similarly, for Winston Churchill. Every time Irving's factual account displays a person quite different from the worshiped icon, Irving throws in some appreciative language.

This is what an historian has to do to survive telling the truth.

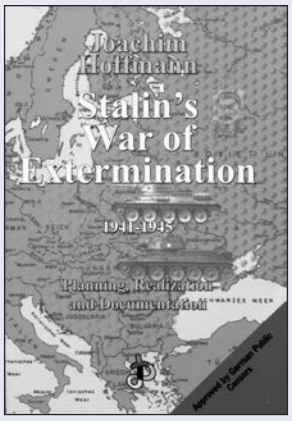
To be clear, in what follows, I am merely reporting what seems to me to be the conclusion from the documented facts presented in these two works of scholarship. I am merely reporting what I understand Irving's research to have established. You read the books and arrive at your own conclusion.

World War II was initiated by the British and French declaration of war on Germany, not by a surprise blitzkrieg from Germany. The utter rout and collapse of the British and French armies was the result of Britain declaring a war for which it was unprepared to fight and of the foolish French trapped by a treaty with the British, who quickly deserted their French ally, leaving France at Germany's mercy.

Germany's mercy was substantial. Hitler left a large part of France and the French colonies unoccupied and secure from war under a semi-independent government under Marshal Philippe Petain. For his service in protecting a semblance of French independence, Petain was sentenced to death by Charles de Gaulle after the war for collaboration with Germany, an unjust charge.

In Britain, Churchill was out of power. He figured a war would put him back in power. No Britisher could match Churchill's rhetoric and orations or determination. Churchill desired power, and he wanted to reproduce the amazing military feats of his distinguished ancestor, the duke of Marlborough, whose biography Churchill was writing and who defeated after years of military struggle France's powerful Sun King, Louis XIV, the ruler of Europe.

In contrast to the British aristocrat, Hitler was a man of the people. He acted for the German people. The Versailles Treaty had dismembered Germany. Parts of Germany were confiscated and given to France, Belgium, Denmark, Poland and Czechoslovakia. As Germany had not actually lost the war, being the occupiers of foreign territory when Germany agreed to a



Stalin's War of Extermination: 1941-1945

A must read for anyone interested in real history, *Stalin's War of Extermination* is based on formerly secret Soviet documents. Stalin's two big tools were brutal terror and shameless propaganda. Soviet soldiers were forbidden to surrender in battle because the Soviets feared that those who did surrender would join the Germans in their campaign against Communism. Thus all Soviet soldiers who had been captured were murdered by the NKVD upon their return. Even millions of Russian civilians in areas overrun by German forces and then later recaptured were killed or sent to the Gulag. All this was nothing to Stalin, who had starved 7 to 9 million Ukrainians to death during the government induced famine of 1932-33 and who had "purged" millions of other Soviet citizens and soldiers. Hand in hand with this terror went endless propaganda. For example, Soviet murders of thousands of Polish officers in the Katyn forest were blamed on the Germans—a lie that was continued until 1992. Author Joachim Hoffman touches on the complicity of the West with Soviet genocide and crimes against humanity. Most importantly, the book explains why Hitler attacked the USSR in Operation Barbarossa. Quite frankly, it was to save the Western world from the Soviet hordes. Hardback, #282, 415 pages, oversized, *$25* minus 10% for TBR subscribers (was $40). Order from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695 or call TBR toll free 1-877-773-9077 to charge, M-Th. 9-5.

deceptive armistice, the loss of approximately 7 million German people to Poland and Czechoslovakia, where Germans were abused, was not considered a fair outcome.

Hitler's program was to put Germany back together again. He succeeded without war until it came to Poland. Hitler's demands were fair and realistic, but Churchill, financed by the Focus Group with Jewish money, put such pressure on British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain, that Chamberlain intervened in the Polish-German negotiations and issued a British guarantee to the Polish military dictatorship should Poland refuse to release German territory and populations.

The British had no way of making good on the guarantee, but the Polish military dictatorship lacked the intelligence to realize that. Consequently, the Polish dictatorship refused Germany's request.

From this mistake of Chamberlain and the stupid Polish dictatorship, came the Ribbentrop/Molotov agreement that Germany and the Soviet Union would split Poland between themselves. When Hitler attacked Poland, Britain and the hapless French declared war on Germany because of the unenforceable British guarantee. But the British and French were careful not to declare war on the Soviet Union for occupying the eastern half of Poland.

Thus, Britain was responsible for World War II, first by stupidly interfering in German/Polish negotiations, and second by declaring war on Germany.

Churchill was focused on war with Germany, which he intended for years preceding the war. But Hitler didn't want any war with Britain or with France, and never intended to invade Britain. The invasion threat was a chimera conjured up by Churchill to unite the Britishers behind him. Hitler expressed his view that the British empire was essential for order in the world, and that in its absence Europeans would lose their world supremacy. After Germany's rout of the French and British armies, Hitler offered an extraordinarily generous peace to Britain. He said he wanted nothing from Britain but the return of Germany's colonies. He committed the German military to the defense of the British empire and said he would reconstitute both Polish and Czech states and leave them to their own discretion. He told his associates that defeat of the British empire would do nothing for Germany and everything for Bolshevik Russia and Japan.

Winston Churchill kept Hitler's peace offers as secret as he could and succeeded in his efforts to block any peace. Churchill wanted war, largely, it appears, for his own glory. Franklin Delano Roosevelt slyly encouraged Churchill in his war but without making any commitment in Britain's behalf. Roosevelt knew that the war would achieve his own aim of bankrupting Britain and destroying the British empire, and that the U.S. dollar would inherit the powerful position from the British pound of being the world's reserve currency.

Once Churchill had trapped Britain in a war she could not win on her own, FDR began doling out bits of aid in exchange for extremely high prices—for example, 60 outdated and largely useless U.S. destroyers for British naval bases in the Atlantic. FDR delayed Lend-Lease until desperate Britain had turned over $22,000 million of British gold plus $42 million in gold Britain had in South Africa. Then began the forced selloff of British overseas investments. For example, the British-owned Viscose Company, which was worth $125 million in 1940 dollars, had no debts and held $40 million in government bonds, was sold to the House of Morgan for $37 million. It was such an act of thievery that the British eventually got about two-thirds of the company's value to hand over to Washington in payment for war munitions. American aid was also "conditional on Britain dismantling the system of imperial preference anchored in the Ottawa agreement of 1932." For Cordell Hull, American aid was "a knife to open that oyster shell, the empire."

Churchill saw it coming, but he was too far in to do anything but plead with FDR: It would be wrong, Churchill wrote to Roosevelt, if "Great Britain were to be divested of all saleable assets so that after the victory was won with our blood, civilization saved, and the time gained for the United States to be fully armed against all eventualities, we should stand stripped to the bone."

A long essay could be written about how Roosevelt stripped Britain of her assets and world power. Irving writes that in an era of gangster statesmen, Churchill was not in Roosevelt's league. The survival of the British empire was not a priority for FDR. He regarded Churchill as a pushover—unreliable and drunk most of the time. Irving reports that FDR's policy was to pay out just enough to give Churchill "the kind of support a rope gives a hanging man." Roosevelt pursued "his subversion of the empire throughout the war."

Eventually Churchill realized that Washington was at war with Britain more fiercely than was Hitler. The great irony was that Hitler had offered Churchill peace and the survival of the empire. When it was too late, Churchill came to Hitler's conclusion that the conflict with Germany was a "most unnecessary" war. Pat Buchanan sees it that way also.

Hitler forbade the bombing of civilian areas of British cities. It was Churchill who initiated this war crime, later emulated by the Americans. Churchill kept the British bombing of German civilians secret from the British people and worked to prevent Red Cross monitoring of air raids so no one would learn he was bombing civilian residential areas, not war production. The purpose of Churchill's bombing—first incendiary bombs to set everything afire and then high explosives to prevent fire-

fighters from controlling the blazes—was to provoke a German attack on London, which Churchill reckoned would bind the British people to him and create sympathy in the United States for Britain that would help Churchill pull America into the war. One British raid murdered 50,000 people in Hamburg, and a subsequent attack on Hamburg netted 40,000 civilian deaths. Churchill also ordered that poison gas be added to the firebombing of German civilian residential areas and that Rome be bombed into ashes.

The British air force refused both orders.

At the very end of the war the British and Americans destroyed the beautiful baroque city of Dresden, burning and suffocating [at a minimum] 100,000 people in the attack. After months of firebombing attacks on Germany, including Berlin, Hitler gave in to his generals and replied in kind. Churchill succeeded. The story became "the London blitz," not the British blitz of Germany.

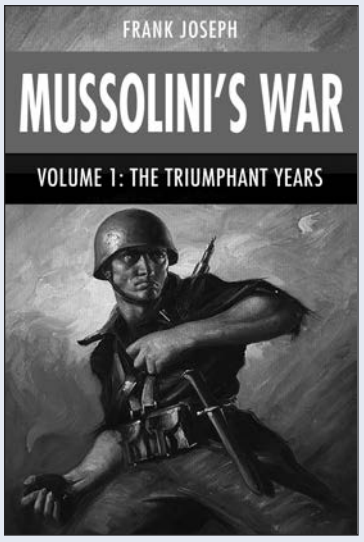
Like Hitler in Germany, Churchill took over the direction of the war. He functioned more as a dictator who ignored the armed services than as a prime minister advised by the country's military leaders. Both leaders might have been correct in their assessment of their commanding officers, but Hitler was a much better war strategist than Churchill, for whom nothing ever worked. To Churchill's WWI Gallipoli misadventure was now added the introduction of British troops into Norway, Greece, Crete, Syria—all ridiculous decisions and failures—and the Dakar fiasco. Churchill also turned on the French, destroying the French fleet and the lives of 1,600 French sailors because of his personal fear, unfounded, that Hitler would violate his treaty with the French and seize the fleet.

Any one of these Churchillian mishaps could have resulted in a no confidence vote, but with Chamberlain and Halifax out of the way there was no alternative leadership. Indeed, the lack of leadership is the reason neither the cabinet nor the military could stand up to Churchill, a person of iron determination.

Hitler also was a person of iron determination, and he wore out both himself and Germany with his determination. He never wanted war with England and France. This was Churchill's doing, not Hitler's. Like Churchill, who had the British people behind him, Hitler had the German people behind him, because he stood for Germany and had reconstructed Germany from the rape and ruin of the Versailles Treaty. But Hitler, not an aristocrat like Churchill, but of low and ordinary origins, never had the loyalty of many of the aristocratic Prussian military officers, those with "von" before their name. He was afflicted with traitors in the Abwehr, his military intelligence, including its director, Adm. Wilhelm Canaris. On the Russian front in the final year, Hitler was betrayed by generals who opened avenues for the Russians into undefended Berlin.

Hitler's worst mistakes were his alliance with Italy and his decision to invade Russia. He was also mistaken to let the British go at Dunkirk. He let them go because he did not want to ruin the chance for ending the war by humiliating the British by the loss of their entire army. But with Churchill there was no chance for peace. By not destroying the British army, Hitler boosted Churchill, who turned the evacuation into British heroics that sustained the willingness to fight on.

It is unclear why Hitler invaded Russia.[1] One possible reason is poor or intentionally deceptive information from the Abwehr on Russian military capability. Hitler later said to his associates that he never would have invaded if he had known of the enormous size of the Russian army and the extraordinary capability of the Soviets to produce tanks and aircraft. Some historians have concluded that the reason Hitler invaded Russia was that he concluded that the British



Mussolini's War
The Triumphant Years

Among the great misconceptions of modern times is the assumption that Benito Mussolini was Hitler's junior partner, who made no significant contributions to the Axis effort in WWII. That conclusion originated with Allied propagandists determined to boost Western morale. The Duce was constantly ridiculed, his successes pointedly demeaned or ignored. Mainstream historians love to say that Italy's navy, air and land forces were nothing more than a bungling bunch of clowns. So effective was this campaign of lies that it became postwar history, and is still generally taken for granted, even by well-informed students of WWII—and even by Italians themselves! But a closer examination by historian Frank Joseph of often neglected, recently disclosed materials presents a different picture. They shine new light on just how effective Italy's armed forces truly were. These and numerous other disclosures combine to debunk lingering propaganda stereotypes of the inept, ineffectual Italian armed forces and their allegedly inept commanders and supreme leader. That dated portrayal is rendered obsolete by *Mussolini's War: Volume 1—The Triumphant Years*. Softcover, 275 pages, #808, *$27* minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET.

would not agree to end the war because they expected Russia to enter the war on Britain's side. Therefore, Hitler decided to foreclose that possibility by conquering Russia.

A Russian has written that Hitler attacked because Stalin was preparing to attack Germany. Stalin did have considerable forces far forward, but it would make more sense for Stalin to wait until the West devoured itself in mutual bloodletting, step in afterward and scoop it all up if he wanted. Or perhaps Stalin was positioning to occupy part of Eastern Europe in order to put more buffer between the Soviet Union and Germany.

Whatever the reason for the invasion, what defeated Hitler was the earliest Russian winter in 30 years. It stopped everything in its tracks before the well-planned and succeeding encirclement could be completed. The harsh winter that immobilized the Germans gave Stalin the time he needed to recover.

Because of Hitler's alliance with Mussolini, who lacked an effective fighting force,[2] resources needed on the Russian front were twice drained off in order to rescue Italy. Because of Mussolini's misadventures, Hitler had to drain troops, tanks and airplanes from the Russian invasion to rescue Italy in Greece and north Africa and to occupy Crete. Hitler made this mistake out of loyalty to Mussolini.

Later in the war when Russian counterattacks were pushing the Germans out of Russia, Hitler had to divert precious military resources to rescue Mussolini from arrest and to occupy Italy to prevent her surrender. Germany simply lacked the manpower and military resources to fight on a 1,000-mile front in Russia, and also in Greece and north Africa, occupy part of France and man defenses against a U.S./British invasion of Normandy and Italy.

The German army was a magnificent fighting force, but it was overwhelmed by too many fronts, too little equipment and careless communications. The Germans never caught on despite much evidence that the British could read their encryption. Thus, efforts to supply Rommel in north Africa were prevented by the British navy.

Irving never directly addresses in either book the "Holocaust." He does document several massacres of Jews, but the picture that emerges from the factual evidence is that the holocaust of Jewish people was different from the official Zionist story.

No German plans or orders from Hitler or from Himmler or anyone else have ever been found for an organized holocaust by gas and cremation of Jews. This is extraordinary as such a massive use of resources and transportation would have required massive organization, budgets and resources. What documents do show is Hitler's plan to relocate European Jews to Madagascar after the war's end. With the early success of the Russian invasion, this plan was changed to sending the European Jews to the Jewish Bolsheviks in the eastern part of Russia that Hitler was going to leave to Stalin. There are documented orders given by Hitler preventing massacres of Jews. Hitler said over and over that "the Jewish problem" would be settled *after the war*.

It seems that most of the alleged massacres of Jews were committed by German political administrators of occupied territories in the east to whom Jews from Germany and France were sent for relocation. Instead of dealing with the inconvenience, some of the administrators lined them up and shot them into open trenches. Many other Jews fell victim to the anger of Russian villagers who had long suffered under Jewish Bolshevik administrators.

The "death camps" were in fact work camps. Auschwitz, for example,

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today a holocaust museum, was the site of Germany's essential artificial rubber factory. Germany was desperate for a work force. A significant percentage of German war production labor had been released to the army to fill the holes in German lines on the Russian front. War production sites, such as Auschwitz, had as a work force refugees displaced from their homes by war, Jews to be deported after war's end, and anyone else who could be forced into work. Germany desperately needed whatever work force it could get.

Every camp had crematoriums. Their purpose was not to exterminate populations but to dispose of cadavers from the scourge of typhus, natural deaths and other diseases. Refugees were from all over, and they brought diseases and germs with them. The horrific photos of masses of skeleton-like dead bodies that are said to be evidence of organized extermination of Jews are in fact camp inmates who died from typhus and starvation in the last days of the war when Germany was disorganized and devoid of medicines and food for labor camps [or had abandoned camps]. The great, noble Western victors themselves bombed the labor camps and contributed to the deaths of inmates.

The two books on which I have reported total 1,663 pages, and there are two more volumes of the Churchill biography. This massive, documented historical information seemed likely to pass into the Memory Hole as it is inconsistent with both the self-righteousness of the West and the human capital of court historians. The facts are too costly to be known. But historians have started adding to their own accounts the information uncovered by Irving. It takes a brave historian to praise him, but they can cite him and plagiarize him.

It is amazing how much power Zionists have gotten from the holocaust. Jewish author Norman Finkelstein calls it "the Holocaust Industry." There is ample evidence that Jews along with many others suffered, but Zionists insist that it was a unique experience limited to Jews.

In his introduction to *Hitler's War*, Irving reports that despite the widespread sales of his book, the initial praise from accomplished historians and the fact that the book was required reading at military academies from Sandhurst to West Point, "I have had my home smashed into by thugs, my family terrorized, my name smeared, my publishers firebombed, and myself arrested and deported by tiny, democratic Austria—an illegal act, their courts decided, for which the ministerial culprits were punished; at the behest of disaffected academics and influential citizens [Zionists], in subsequent years, I was deported from Canada (in 1992), and refused entry to Australia, New Zealand, Italy, South Africa and other civilized countries around the world. Internationally affiliated groups circulated letters to librarians, pleading for this book to be taken off their shelves."

So much for free thought and truth in the Western world. Nothing is so little regarded in the West as free thought, free expression and truth. In the West, explanations are controlled in order to advance the agendas of the ruling interest groups. As David Irving has learned, woe to anyone who gets in the way. ❖

ENDNOTES:

1 Many books have proved that Hitler invaded the Soviet Union because Stalin was ready to invade not only Germany, but all of Europe, in a war of conquest. See *Stalin's War of Extermination* by Joachim Hoffman, available from TBR.

2 TBR disagrees with Mr. Roberts here, as shown in our book *Mussolini's War: The Triumphant Years*, written by historian Frank Joseph. See page 39 for an ad for the book. The book clearly shows that Italian military incompetence is an enduring WWII myth.

Dr. Paul Craig Roberts was assistant secretary of the U.S.Treasury under President Ronald Reagan and was associate editor and columnist at *The Wall Street Journal*. He has been a professor of economics in six universities and is the author of numerous books available at AmericanFreePress.net.

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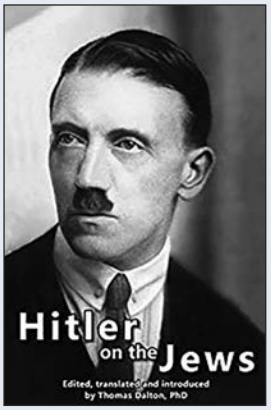

Hitler on the Jews

That Adolf Hitler spoke out fanatically against Jews is well known. That this is the first book ever to compile his remarks on the subject is astonishing. Of the millions of words written on Hitler, virtually none quote Hitler's exact words on this incendiary topic.

The reason for this is clear: Those in media, government and universities must present a simplistic and sanitized picture of Hitler as an insane anti-Semite, a bloodthirsty tyrant and the embodiment of evil. This caricature of the truth is extremely useful—if for no other reason than to batter anyone critical of Zionist interests.

Hitler's real words and ideas are far more complex than most authorities admit. Hitler was a well-read man. He had a broad knowledge of history, culture, religion, human biology and social evolution. But this portrayal does not suit those in power today. They need the public to think of him as a foaming-at-the-mouth demagogue. To accomplish this goal, they need to ensure that no one reads his actual words. Until now, they have succeeded.

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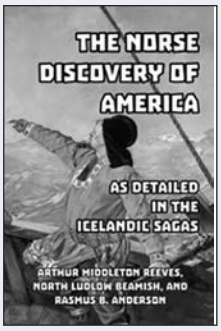
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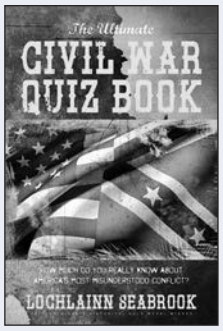

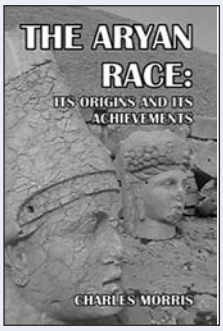

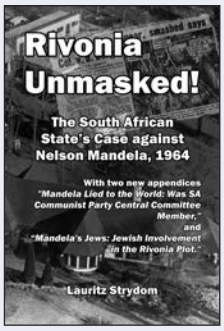
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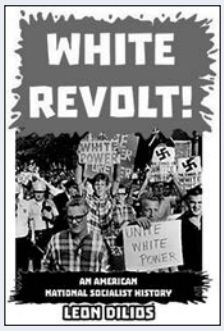

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The Aryan Race: Its Origins and Its Achievements

A beautifully written cultural history of the Indo-European peoples. The author, a classical scholar, defines "Aryan" as a "linguistic race" spanning the areas occupied by the great Indo-European invasion, reaching from India to Ireland, and proceeds to analyze all aspects of the cultures across this vast region. Along the way, he proves that the broad family of Indo-European language speakers had a common origin at some distant point in the past. It includes an overview of the development of ancient Indo-European households, farming arrangements, legal systems, culture, religion, language and political development. Read of the tales from the vedas, their similarity to the Greek and Roman myths, and the parallels with the Norse Edda and even Cúchulainn in Ireland. The last chapter is a prognosis of future racial developments. Softcover, 252 pages, #829, *$18*.

Rivonia Unmasked! The South African State's Case Against Nelson Mandela, 1964

New edition. First published in 1965, this is the white South African government's official version of the famous 1963-1964 "Rivonia Treason Trial" which saw eight top South African Communist Party (SACP) and African National Congress (ANC) leaders, Nelson Mandela included, sentenced to life in prison for their plan to seize power by violence and turn South Africa into a Marxist state. Evidence at the trial showed that the USSR, Algeria, China, Czechoslovakia and East Germany all supported the plot and that the ANC and the SACP planned an invasion. Two new appendices show that Mandela, despite his many denials, was a high-ranking member of the SACP, and that the ANC was propped up by Jewishh members of the Communist Party. Softcover, 186 pages, #828, *$16*.

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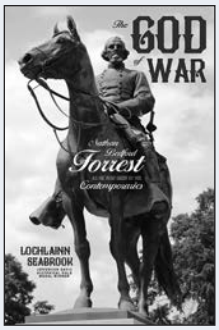

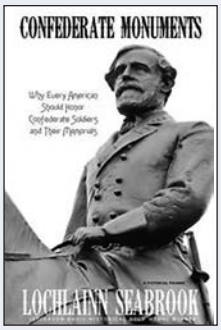

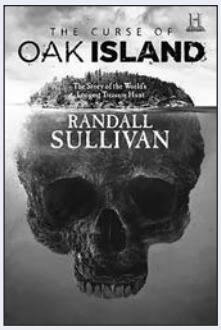

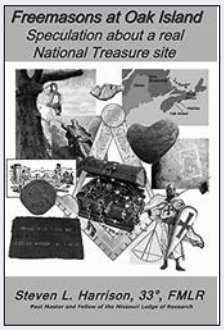

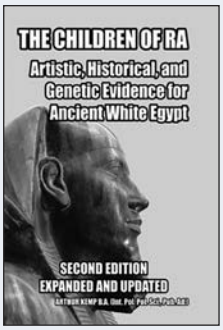

campaigns generated international publicity. Riots, street battles, bombings, shoot-outs, killings, arrests and legal prosecutions culminated in "Operation Skokie," when uniformed stormtroopers threatened to "invade" the predominantly Jewish suburb with swastika flags flying, unless their rights to free speech were restored. This is their version of events. Softcover, 312 pages,, #826, *$20*.

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In this book by Lochlainn Seabrook you will discover the authentic Nathan Bedford Forrest in the words of those who actually knew him: Confederate soldiers, Union soldiers, military educators, foreigners, writers, politicians, neighbors, even children—all without the bigoted intrusions of politically correct editorializing, South-hating mythology, and absurd left-wing lies. Find out for yourself why Forrest was idolized around the world during the Victorian period, why he is classed with celebrated military commanders like Michel Ney and Joachim Murat, why he is more popular today than ever before, why new Forrest monuments are going up, and why he will always be admired by educated people of all races. Softcover, 358 pages, illustrated, #811, *$20*.

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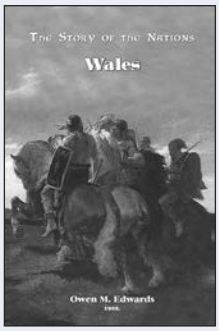

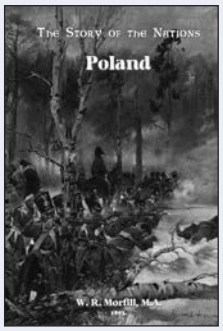

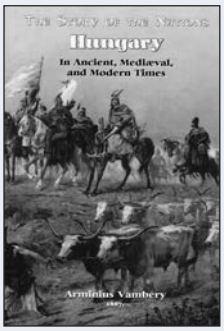

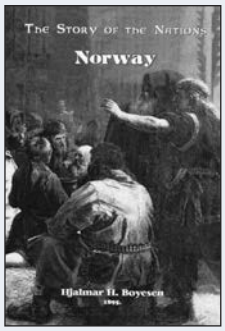

The Story of the Nations

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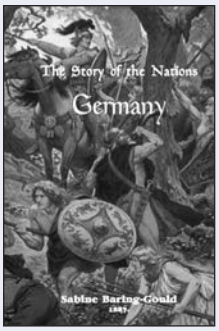

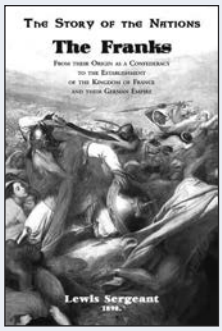

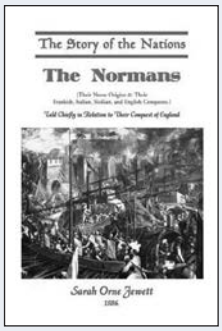

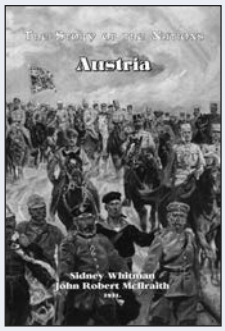

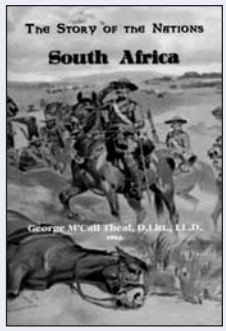

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Pastor Martin Niemöller: His Uncensored Story

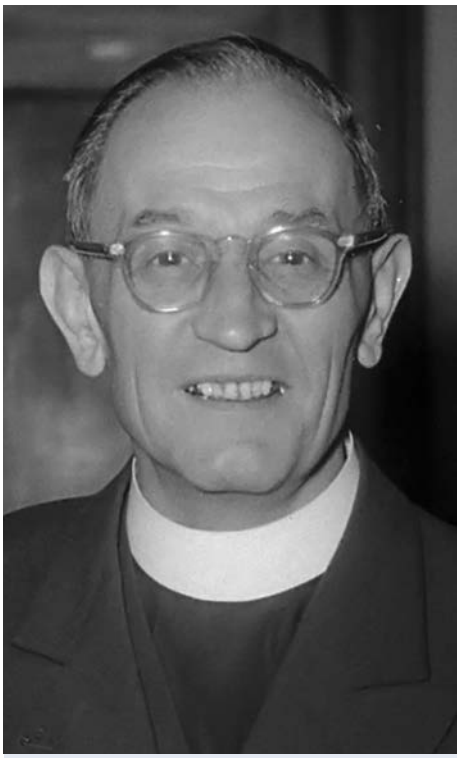
"First they came for the Communists, and I did not speak out—because I was not a Communist. Then they came for the trade unionists, and I did not speak out—because I was not a trade unionist. Then they came for the Jews, and I did not speak out—because I was not a Jew. Then they came for me—and there was no one left to speak for me." This article will discuss the life and career of the man who inspired one of the most famous quotes of the World War II era—Lutheran Pastor Martin Niemöller.

By John Wear, J.D.

Martin Niemöller began his career in the German navy. After his initial training at the Flensburg-Mürwik Naval College, 18-year-old Niemöller became an officer-cadet and took an oath of loyalty to the Kaiser on May 7, 1910. When war broke out in August 1914, Niemöller was second-torpedo officer on the battleship *Thüringen*.[1]

Niemöller next served as a navigating officer on several German U-boats during World War I. By the end of June 1918, Niemöller was given command of the UC67 submarine. Niemöller learned that Germany had surrendered to the Allies on his final patrol as commander of the UC67. Along with many other German military officers, Niemöller later documented his reminiscences of World War I in a book titled *From U-Boat to Pulpit*.[2]

Niemöller resigned from the German navy and married his wife Else on Easter Sunday, 1919. After briefly working as a farmer, Niemöller enrolled as a theology student at the University of Münster. Niemöller worked at several jobs to support his growing family during the years he studied to become a pastor. Niemöller completed his final church examination at the beginning of May 1924, and was soon ordained as a pastor in the church of the Redeemer in Münster.[3]



Pastor Martin Niemöller at St. James Church, The Hague, in May 1952. Niemöller served in the German navy during WWI.

Niemöller worked the next seven years for the Westphalian Inner Mission. One part of Niemöller's job was to coordinate the 49 youth and welfare organizations that existed in Westphalia, a task that kept Niemöller away from home every other day of the year. Niemöller learned much from this work and developed valuable skills related to organizing people and institutions. He left the Inner Mission to become the third pastor of the parish of Dahlem.[4]

Martin and Else Niemöller and their six children moved into a pastor's house in Dahlem the last week of June 1931. Niemöller voted National

Theologian and Lutheran pastor Martin Niemöller (center) with members of the congregation at St. Anne's church in Dahlem, Berlin, after he held his first service since his release from imprisonment, during the Allied occupation of Germany, October 28, 1945. Niemoller had been imprisoned by the Germans and, for a short period, the Allies, since 1938. GEORGE KONIG—GETTY IMAGES

Socialist in 1933 and sought a renewed alliance between the church and state. Niemöller said:

> Among many sections of our people the hope has sprung up that there will now be a new meeting between our nation and the Christian church, between our nation and God. And we hope from our hearts that through the movement which is at present developing in our church, obstacles will be swept away and the way made clear.[5]

CONFLICT WITH HITLER

Niemöller devoted the next several years to the tasks which were the essence of his calling—preaching and the curing of souls. In November 1932, church elections brought Niemöller into contact for the first time with the "German Christians," an organization established only five months previously. The German Christians openly prepared to subordinate Christianity and the Protestant Churches to national socialism in one large Reich church.[6]

Church elections resulted in Friedrich von Bodelschwingh becoming the first Reich bishop, with Niemöller and another colleague named as Bodelschwingh's assistants. However, Bodelschwingh resigned four weeks later when he became convinced that Adolf Hitler's intention was to subordinate German churches to his supreme control.[7]

New elections allowed the German Christians to gain control of the German churches. Three weeks later, Niemöller mailed a circular letter to all German pastors inviting them to join the Pastors' Emergency Union. The response exceeded all expectations. By January 1934, 7,000 of the 15,000 pastors in Germany had joined the group. Niemöller almost overnight became the mouthpiece of the German churches' opposition to Hitler.

Niemöller issued a directive to the members of the Emergency Union requesting that they boycott a questionnaire which had been circulated to all clergy on the subject of their personal ancestry. Niemöller said the distinction between an Aryan and a non-Aryan was meaningless to a Christian, for "here is neither Jew, nor Greek, but all are one in Jesus Christ." Niemöller's motive was to prevent the introduction of national socialist racial laws into the Protestant church.[8]

On January 25, 1934, Hitler summoned Niemöller and other leaders of the Protestant churches to a conference. Hermann Göring, at the start

of the conference, read a transcript of a telephone conversation Niemöller had made earlier that morning. Niemöller explained to Hitler after Göring read the transcript that this telephone conversation had been a private one, and his secretary's comment about extreme unction at the end had been made for the sole reason of ending the conversation. Niemöller said his work had no other objective than the welfare of the church, the state and the German people.[9]

On his way out, Niemöller asked Göring when had it become customary in Germany to listen in on people's private telephone conversations. Niemöller asked Göring: "And what led you to make the charge that the Emergency Union receives financial support from abroad?" Göring said he would send Niemöller proof of his allegation. Gestapo men ransacked Niemöller's rectory for incriminating material that same evening.[10]

Niemöller never deviated in his uncompromising position against the German Christians group. His creation of the "Confessing Church" from his Pastors' Emergency Union provided Niemöller a platform to protest the German Christians in his sermons and speeches, in the press and in his private correspondence. In June 1937, the majority of the leaders of the Confessing Church were arrested by the Gestapo. Time was running out for Niemöller.[11]

HITLER'S PRISONER

Pastor Niemöller was arrested on July 1, 1937 and brought to the secret police headquarters in Alexanderplatz. He was not interrogated, but brought to Moabit Prison where he occupied a small cell. Niemöller had to wait more than seven months while evidence was gathered to prosecute him at his trial.[12]

Niemöller's trial opened on February 7, 1938. The defense emphasized the pastor's patriotism and personal loyalty to the state. Niemöller recounted his war service, and described himself as a completely unpolitical man who had no personal animosity to the national socialists. Niemöller insisted that obedience to God's word governed his actions and took precedent over any other obligation. Numerous defense witnesses also effectively testified on Niemöller's behalf.[13]

It became clear during the trial that the prosecution had a weak case. On March 2, 1938, the judge found Niemöller guilty only of misusing the pulpit, and sentenced him to seven months in prison and a fine of 1,500 marks. Since Niemöller had already served seven months in jail, the prison sentence was waived and Niemöller was free to go home.[14]

> "Niemöller sounds to me like a gentleman who believes in the German doctrine of the superiority of race."
> —Eleanor Roosevelt

However, Hitler ordered Niemöller placed in "protective custody" in Sachsenhausen concentration camp, where Niemöller was forced to spend most of his time in solitary confinement. Niemöller's acquittal, re-arrest and incarceration in Sachsenhausen resulted in an international scandal. U.S. Protestants regarded Niemöller as a hero of the faith, while reporters and journalists described Niemöller as a heroic figure in the struggle against Nazism.[15]

On July 11, 1941, Niemöller was transferred from Sachsenhausen in the Protestant north to the Dachau concentration camp in the Catholic south, where he was housed with three Catholic priests: Johannes Neuhäusler, Nikolaus Jansen and Michael Höck. Daily contact and conversation with these and other men in Dachau revived Niemöller. The move to Dachau also increased Niemöller's popularity abroad. Numerous books exalting his piety and courage were published in the United States in the early 1940s, making Niemöller a world-famous figure.[16]

CONFLICT WITH THE ALLIES

Martin Niemöller was flown to Naples after the war, and then as a special prisoner was flown to France to spend a couple of days in an internment camp near Versailles. He next flew to Frankfurt, and was then taken to an interrogation center in Wiesbaden. It was now mid-June 1945, and the occupying powers were proposing to keep him in Wiesbaden. Niemöller went on a hunger strike to gain his freedom. Four days later, Niemöller was released by the Allies and finally made it home on June 24, 1945.[17] Else told her husband that the eight weeks between his liberation and their reunion, during which she waited every hour for his return, were "worse than the whole eight years before."[18]

The American infatuation with Niemöller was severely tested due to an interview he gave in Naples on June 5, 1945 to dozens of British and American war correspondents. Niemöller said his objections to Nazism were religious and not political, which is why he had offered his services to the German navy when World War II broke out. Niemöller said that honest Germans did not feel responsible for the Reich's concentration camps. Niemöller further said that the German people were ill-suited to live under a Western form of democracy; indeed, in many ways Germans preferred authoritarian rule.[19]

Niemöller faced harsh criticism from Eleanor Roosevelt after this interview. The former first lady wrote: "Pastor Niemöller sounds to me like a gentleman who believes in the German doctrine of the superiority of race" and described his Naples in-

terview as sounding "almost like a speech by Mr. Hitler." Niemöller later wrote that Mrs. Roosevelt and her friends were investigating and highlighting his past, saying that he had been "an anti-Semite, a militarist and even a Nazi!"[20]

Niemöller became exasperated by repeated Allied assaults on his honor. He yearned for the life of a simple pastor. Niemöller wrote to an American friend: "Else and I are rather tired of the whole thing, and I am thinking earnestly of leaving Germany for good and of taking a small congregation in England or in your country. You see, there is not much left of the old 'fighting pastor,' at least of my old resistance."[21]

ORIGIN OF FAMOUS CONFESSION

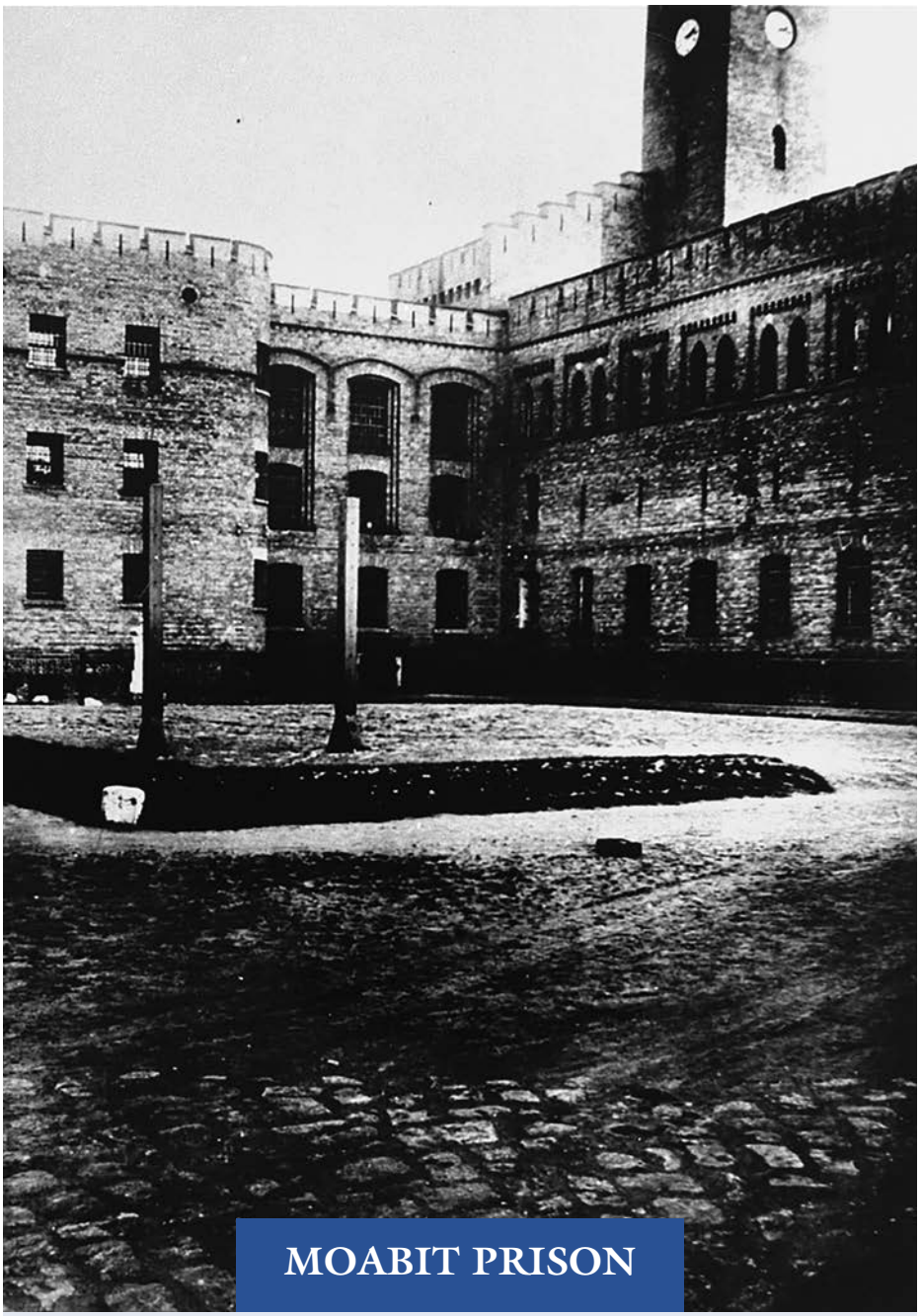
Martin Niemöller is internationally famous for the following confession:

> First they came for the communists, and I did not speak out—because I was not a communist.
>
> Then they came for the trade unionists, and I did not speak out—because I was not a trade unionist.
>
> Then they came for the Jews, and I did not speak out—because I was not a Jew.
>
> Then they came for me—and there was no one left to speak for me.[22]

The origin of this "Niemöller confession" lies in speeches Niemöller made in Germany in 1946, where he admitted his own complacency. Like most Germans, Niemöller did not realize that he had been lied to by the Allies concerning the "Holocaust" and the origins of World War II.

Historian Matthew Hockenos writes concerning Niemöller's famous confession:

> There is no hint of the poetic and rhythmical recitation of groups and actions that makes the famous confession so captivating, but its basic structure is apparent. In a January address in Frankfurt, for example, he lists



MOABIT PRISON

A photo of the courtyard of Moabit Prison as it appeared in April 1938. It was here that Pastor Martin Niemöller spent seven months awaiting trial on charges that he was undermining the efforts of the state. At the end of his trial, in spring 1938, Niemöller was convicted of misusing the pulpit and was given time served. Adolf Hitler, however, had Niemöller sent to Sachsenhausen and then to Dachau. Niemöller survived the war and became an outspoken critic of the postwar occupation policies of the Allies. Though Niemöller is hailed as an "anti-Nazi hero," the fact is that he was a true German patriot who vigorously opposed the denazification efforts of the Allies and never stopped fighting for the souls of the German people he loved so dearly. NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION

communists, the incurably ill, and Jews as groups the Nazis assailed while he and other Germans passively watched with disinterest, if not silent approval. In another speech from this period, he added to his list Jehovah's Witnesses, who had been attacked by the Nazis because of their international connections, their refusal to serve in the military, and their emphasis on the Old Testament.[23]

Historians have frequently speculated that Niemöller gave voice to his famous confession during his U.S. tour from December 1946 to late April 1947. However, this is not the case. Niemöller traveled to America to obtain American aid in alleviating the horrible conditions in Germany after the war. He did not travel to the United States to highlight his and other Germans' failure to resist Hitler's attacks on communists, Jews and other people. That message was not appropriate for American audiences in the immediate postwar years.[24]

CRITIC OF DENAZIFICATION

Martin Niemöller opposed Allied denazification from the moment the policy was unveiled in 1945 to its demise in 1948. When asked in December 1945 what he thought was the most serious problem facing the German churches, Niemöller mentioned the overbearing denazification policies that had resulted, in the American Zone alone, in the arrest and internment of some 117,000 Germans who had been members of Nazi organizations. Niemöller in early 1946 joined other church leaders in sending a declaration to the American Military Government criticizing the denazification process.[25]

Historian Steven Remy writes concerning Niemöller's opposition to denazification: "In early 1948 … Martin Niemoeller went so far as to insist that Protestants stop assisting the prosecution and forbade clergy in Hesse-Nassau from "justify[ing] this scandal any longer by doing any work in connection with denazification."[26]

Niemöller was also a strong critic of the Allied-run postwar trials in Germany. Along with four other leading German clergymen, Niemöller sent a long letter to U.S. Gen. Lucius Clay denouncing the International Military Tribunal (IMT). The signatories argued that the defense attorneys had been handicapped at the IMT, witnesses had been "interrogated under the duress of extradition to Eastern states," international law was being applied only to the vanquished, and there was no court of appeal. Niemöller also vigorously protested the unfairness of other American-run postwar trials in Germany.[27]

> The pastor volunteered to fight in the German navy during WWII even though Hitler had jailed him in Dachau and Sachsenhausen.

Niemöller and his family suffered extreme hardships after the war. Niemöller told his friend Pastor Ewart Turner that if things didn't improve, "I should prefer to be back in my cell No. 31 at Dachau." Niemöller blamed "the followers of the Morgenthau Plan" who had moved their "headquarters from Washington to the American Zone."[28]

During his American speaking tour, Niemöller told American audiences that Germans were receiving no better than "the lowest ration ever heard of in a Nazi concentration camp."[29] Although Niemöller raised more money than expected from his American tour, he was disappointed in its outcome because he was not able to improve U.S. occupation policies in Germany. Starvation conditions continued in Germany after Niemöller's American tour.[30]

CONCLUSION

Pastor Niemöller is remembered today as the pastor who engaged in anti-Nazi resistance and made the famous postwar confession, "First they came for the Communists." Niemöller's reputation is not without merit. Niemöller defied Hitler's attempt to control the Protestant Church, and he was imprisoned for almost eight years on Hitler's personal orders.[31]

Pastor Niemöller should also be remembered as an effective orator, a skilled administrator and a tireless worker for whatever cause he was working for at a given time. He dedicated his later life to the service of justice, peace, and love for one's neighbor, and encouraged people to speak out whenever other human beings were being persecuted.[32]

Niemöller was also a patriotic German who did what he thought was best for Germany. He volunteered to fight in the German navy during World War II even though Hitler had imprisoned him in Sachsenhausen and Dachau. Niemöller also vigorously opposed Allied denazification policies, protested the injustice of the Allied-run postwar trials in Germany, and attempted to alleviate the harsh conditions imposed by the Allies on German civilians after World War II.

Many people have criticized Niemöller for his German patriotism; other people have criticized him for his confession, which was used by Allied propagandists to demonize Germans. In regard to his famous confession, he did not realize that he had been lied to by the Allies concerning the so-called "Holocaust" and the origins of World War II. Like most Germans, Niemöller was a victim of an Allied atrocity campaign designed to make Germans feel guilty about their "complacency" during WWII.[33] ❖

ENDNOTES:

1 Bentley, James, *Martin Niemöller 1892-1984*, New York: The Free Press, 1984, p. 8.
2 *Ibid.*, pp. 8-9.
3 *Ibid.*, pp. 20-31.

4 *Ibid.*, pp. 35-36.
5 *Ibid.*, pp. 37, 41.
6 Schmidt, Dietmar, *Pastor Niemöller*, Garden City, NY: Doubleday & Company, Inc., 1959, pp. 83-85.
7 *Ibid.*, pp. 87-88.
8 *Ibid.*, pp. 89-90.
9 *Ibid.*, pp. 91-93.
10 *Ibid.*, p. 94.
11 *Ibid.*, pp. 97, 99-100.
12 Bentley, James, *Martin Niemöller 1892-1984*, New York: The Free Press, 1984, pp. 130-138.
13 *Ibid.*, pp. 138-139.
14 Hockenos, Matthew D., *Then They Came for Me: Martin Niemöller, the Pastor Who Defied the Nazis*, New York: Basic Books, p. 135.
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16 *Ibid.*, pp. 148, 153.
17 Bentley, James, *Martin Niemöller 1892-1984*, New York: The Free Press, 1984, pp. 156-158.
18 Hockenos, Matthew D., *Then They Came for Me: Martin Niemöller, the Pastor Who Defied the Nazis*, New York: Basic Books, p.168.
19 *Ibid.*, pp. 162-163.
20 *Ibid.*, pp. 174, 212.
21 *Ibid.*, p. 212.
22 *Ibid.*, p. 1.
23 *Ibid.*, pp. 179-180.
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25 *Ibid.*, pp. 182-183.
26 Remy, Steven P., *The Malmedy Massacre: The War Crimes Trial Controversy*, Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 2017, p. 186.
27 *Ibid.*, pp. 203, 258.
28 Hockenos, Matthew D., *Then They Came for Me: Martin Niemöller, the Pastor Who Defied the Nazis*, New York: Basic Books, pp. 204, 212.
29 *Ibid.*, p. 204.
30 *Ibid.*, p. 209.
31 *Ibid.*, p. 263.
32 *Ibid.*, pp. 263-265.
33 Tedor, Richard, *Hitler's Revolution*, Chicago: 2013, p. 263.

John Wear was born in 1953 in Houston. He graduated with a degree in accounting from Southern Methodist University in 1974 and passed the CPA exam later that year. He graduated from the University of Texas Law School in 1977 and passed the Texas bar in 1978. Wear, who is currently retired, worked most of his career as a CPA. His most recent employment was from 1994 to 2008 with Lacerte Software, a tax division of Intuit.

The Holocaust Hoax Exposed

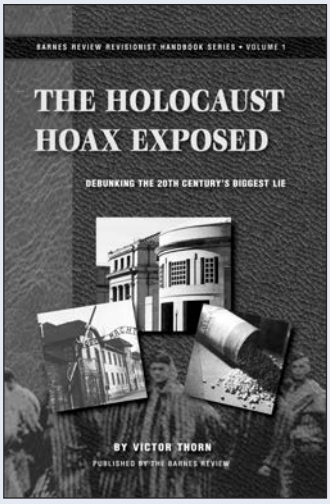
Debunking the 20th Century's Biggest Lie

By Victor Thorn (1962-2016). Holocaust research is a dangerous business. Today, if a book similar to this one were published in Europe, its author would most likely be arrested, charged with "inciting racial hatred," convicted (as truth is no defense), heavily fined and imprisoned.

The crime? Questioning the holocaust tale. Indeed, researchers have endured solitary confinement, brutal beatings by assailants, ongoing harassment, lengthy court battles, career suicide and media attacks directed against them—all because they presented a Revisionist history of this pivotal event.

Other Revisionist writers have been the victims of hate crimes, extensive smear campaigns, fines and death threats.

The perpetrators behind these police-state tactics are part of an entire holocaust industry devoted to suppressing factual data in favor of peddling heavy-handed doses of error-laden propaganda.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THE HOLOCAUST HOAX EXPOSED
DEBUNKING THE 20TH CENTURY'S BIGGEST LIE
BY VICTOR THORN
PUBLISHED BY THE BARNES REVIEW

The holocaust industry has become a tyrannical dictatorship that incessantly manipulates, distorts, marginalizes and manufactures false conclusions to prop up their sinking ship. By taking their hysterical obsessions to psychopathic levels, the charlatans behind this ruse make it glaringly apparent how weak the foundation of their argument truly is.

Victor Thorn, author of over 30 books and chapbooks, best known for his groundbreaking political conspiracy research, has set his sights on the biggest conspiracy of them all, "The Holocaust," with this new edition of his ever-popular book.

Thorn rips apart, in lay language, the arguments used to prove that 6 million Jews were gassed to death in homicidal extermination chambers in what is now known all over the world as the "Holocaust." This alleged genocide or attempted genocide is then used by global Zionists to justify the creation and continued existence of the state of Israel and as a tool to silence all critics with the slander of "anti-Semitism." "Never again" is their rallying cry. *The Holocaust Hoax Exposed* dissects every element of what has become the most grotesque conspiracy of the 20th—and now the 21st—century.

Covered in this book is the mythology surrounding "death camps," the truth about Zyklon B, Anne Frank's fable, how the absurd "6 million" figure has become a laughing stock. From eye-opening facts that not one autopsy exists that shows the use of Zyklon B on work camp inmates to zero photographic evidence of this supposed enormous event to the ludicrous and licentious tales woven by the "Holocaust" historians, survivors and holocaust hucksters, Thorn's masterpiece should be required reading for anyone interested in understanding the underpinnings of the Jewish power elite.

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HISTORY YOU MAY HAVE MISSED

A digest of interesting historical news items gleaned from various sources around the world that most likely did not appear in your local newspaper or on your television news broadcasts.

✠ ✠ ✠

Tyranny in Germany

On May 28, 2019 Sylvia Stolz was arrested at her home by the minions of Germany for not kowtowing to the holy Holocaust, and was sentenced to 18 months in prison. The witch-hunt continues in occupied Germany, as the house of cards that is the holocaust myth totters on its bed of quicksand. Here is her new temporary address so that you can send her your message of support. Do not include anything that might get her in more trouble. Words of support and encouragement are recommended. Write to her at: Sylvia Stolz, Muenchner Str. 33, 86551 Aichach, Germany.

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Forgive and Forget

Brazil's president, Jair Bolsonaro, stuck his foot in his mouth saying the Nazis "were … real leftists," thereby angering both national socialists and Jews. Now he has drawn further rebukes from Israelis after saying the (alleged) Nazi genocide of the Jews (which he believes happened) can be forgiven. Said Bolsonaro: "We can forgive, but we can't forget. That's my phrase."

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Notre Dame's Hero Priest

The Paris fire brigade chaplain heroically led efforts to save holy relics and art from inside the burning Notre Dame Cathedral. Fr. Jean-Marc Fournier went into the burning building to rescue the precious objects before they could be damaged by fire and falling debris, forming a human chain to save the items.

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Prayer Politically Incorrect

Big media CBS cameras cut away from the Texas Tech locker room as soon as head coach Chris Beard began leading the team in prayer upon his arrival in the room. The network let the cameras linger with announcers filling time as they waited for the coach to arrive—no problem. Could it be our establishment media has a problem with religion, specifically Christianity?

SYLVIA STOLZ

✠ ✠ ✠

Real Collusion Found

French Interior Minister Christophe Castaner says some aid groups operating in the Mediterranean Sea sometimes act as accomplices to human traffickers. He pointed to a "real collusion between smugglers and some NGOs," including phone contacts to "facilitate the migrants' departure from Libyan coasts."

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Hard Line in Palestine

Israel's ruler Benjamin Netanyahu flat-out refuses the creation of a Palestinian state, and plans to extend Israeli law to West Bank settlements (annexation); and the U.S. government is fully aware of this. He boasted to President Donald Trump that he would not evacuate "a single person" from the 400,000 or so Jews living in the West Bank of Palestine. Why are we not surprised?

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Sobering Economics

The U.S. government recently admitted a negative net worth of $75 trillion—hopelessly bankrupt. Social Security (SS) says its trust funds (which we thought were a myth anyway) will run out of money in 15 years. We hope our readers aren't counting on SS after 2034. Right now politicians are trying to ignore the problem but, before long, they will have to default on their obligations. Hyperinflation is a likely possibility. This might be a good time to move out of "dollars" and into something like precious metals or other things with tangible intrinsic value.

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Bolton's Connections

National Security Advisor John Bolton accepted money from the Victor Pinchuk Foundation (VPF), Deutsche Bank and HSBC in return for his participation in speeches and panel discussions. These financial ties raise serious questions about Bolton's suitability for his high governmental position. For example, Bolton accepted $115,000 from VPF to speak at events, including one in September 2017 where Bolton told the audience President Donald Trump would not radically change U.S. foreign policy, as Trump had promised to do.

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Liberals Never Quit

When Brett Kavanaugh was nominated for the U.S. Supreme Court, liberals mounted a campaign to discredit him based on allegations he sexually assaulted several women. That effort failed, and Kavanaugh says he never did such a thing. But the liberals refuse to let it rest—and now Brian Fallon, a top aide to Hillary Clinton's 2016 presidential campaign, is leading a dark money group using the same allegations to try to get the justice fired from teaching a summer course at George Mason University. "Mason for Survivors," a liberal student group, began circulating a petition urging the termination of all contracts with Kavanaugh on the grounds that the man was merely accused of misconduct.

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Now an "Official" Injun

While Sen. Elizabeth Warren is not a quarter or even one-eighth American Indian, DNA tests show she is "between 1/64th and 1/1,024th Native American" and thus qualified to join the unrecognized Una tribe. The two-term senator is being eyed as a leading possibility for the 2020 Democratic presidential nomination.

Israel Is Spying on You

A sneaky Israeli outfit used a vulnerability in the popular messaging app WhatsApp (owned by Facebook) to inject spyware onto our cell phones, by using a simple phone call. The malicious code was developed by Israel's secretive NSO Group, a notorious hacking group. Incredibly, the spyware can be planted on your phone even if you don't answer the call, and the calls often disappear from call logs. WhatsApp is used by 1.5 billion people worldwide. One of NSO's products is called Pegasus and can turn on your phone's microphone and camera, collect location data and trawl through emails.

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Arab Journalists Suspended

We are sorry to report Al Jazeera, the Qatari state-funded broadcaster, suspended two journalists over a video they produced claiming the holocaust was being exaggerated by "the Zionist movement." The clip suggested that because of the Jewish community's access to financial resources and media, it was able to "put a special spotlight on the suffering of Jews." Al Jazeera's online AJ+ Arabic service senior management quickly deleted the posted clip and accompanying posts, saying it "contravened the network's editorial standards."

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Against Pre-Emptive War

A sizable majority, some 60%, of Americans oppose pre-emptive strikes against Iran, while only 12% support the idea, according to a poll by Reuters/Ipsos, despite 53% of U.S. adults calling Iran a "serious" or "imminent" threat. Of the 12%, 2% must be Jews, since virtually all Jews polled support war with Iran, leading to World War III. The other 10% must be Republican evangelical doomsday cultists who want to bring on the Apocalypse. They should be declared mentally unstable and exiled from polite society. But they are not so declared and so exiled because they are useful to Israel. Secretary of State Mike Pompeo is one such "useful (albeit insane) idiot."

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Do You Love Your Nation?

"These populists, nationalists, stupid nationalists—they are in love with their own countries," President of the European Commission Jean-Claude Juncker complained to CNN. How out of touch with reality do you have to be to make a statement like that? No wonder the European Union is failing. He then added this bit of lunacy: "They don't like those coming from far away [like sub-Saharan Africa?]. I like those coming from far away. … We have to act in solidarity with those who are in a worse situation than we are in." A poll showed most Europeans expect the EU to collapse within the next 20 years. We wonder if it could—or should—last that long.

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Sweden's Cultural Suicide

If you thought the Swedish government is crazy … you're right, and here is more proof. Sweden is looking into the possibility of banning runes, the ancient Viking writing, on grounds that the symbols have been misappropriated by "neo-Nazi" groups. Justice Minister Morgan Johansson is investigating whether runes should be outlawed as a way to annoy "hate" groups, Swedish website Samhallsnytt reported. The ban could include all ancient Norse symbols, images and jewelry. The government advocates multiculturalism, but Swedes are not to have their own culture, obviously.

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Japan for the Japanese

Much as Trump claims he wants to stop the immigration invasion, Japan has Makoto Sakurai (Takata), leader of the Japan First group, who wants to stop immigration and keep Japan for the Japanese. The Japan First Party (JFP) has 1,800 members and is not afraid to use harsh speech against immigrants at its rallies. Takata founded JFP in 2016. The party claims increased immigration will increase crime and taxes in Japan.

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Rebel Statue Vandalized

A Confederate statue in Bardstown, Kentucky was defaced with orange paint, according to police. Cops did not notice the vandalism for several days, they allege. Sgt. Michael Medley says they are reviewing surveillance video in hopes of finding a suspect. We won't hold our breath.

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Out With Jefferson. In With What?

Homosexual politician Pete Buttigieg wants to rename anything with the name Jefferson in it, like the Jefferson-Jackson dinner events in Indiana, just because he owned black slaves, as was the custom in his time and place. Buttigieg is mayor of South Bend, Indiana and wants to be America's first openly "gay" president. He says trashing historic names (Andrew Jackson included) "is the right thing to do." We beg to differ.

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Venezuela's "Gun Control" Advice

In 2012 the Venezuelan dictatorship passed the Control of Arms, Munitions and Disarmament Law, designed to disarm all citizens except criminals and government agents. Even slingshots and BB guns were outlawed. As a result, hundreds, maybe thousands, of anti-regime protesters have been killed by government forces, sometimes shooting them in the streets, sometimes running them over with armored vehicles. Venezuela is truly a horrible poster child for gun control.

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Seaweed Made Us Human?

Millions of years ago, say scientists, "something" happened that allowed our ancestors to grow bigger brains and become the genus *Homo*. One hypothesis is that this something was our hominoid forebears becoming beachcombers and taking up the eating of seaweed, rich in micronutrients. Says Prof. Ole G. Mouritsen of the University of Southern Denmark, "Nutrients [such as magnesium and zinc] needed for this transition … to modern *Homo sapiens* were … available in seaweeds [which] could be found in abundance on shores." A paper he co-authored says, "Foraging over longer distances would have contributed to bipedalism and a different body stature."

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Earth's Oldest Fossils

One team of scientists reported in *Nature* magazine they had found microfossils of creatures less than half the width of a human hair, that throve around volcanic vents in the sea some 4 billion years ago. Then a team of Japanese geoscientists, also published in *Nature*, said they'd found traces of life forms in 3.95 billion-year-old northern Canadian rocks. Both sets of findings fit an emerging consensus that life on Earth appeared about 4 billion years ago, at a time when Earth was much pummeled by comets and asteroids. Until recently most scientists thought life could not exist here until things settled down a bit, 3.8 billion years ago.

HUMILIATION AT CHONGCHON RIVER

THE U.S. FORCE IN THE KOREAN WAR, euphemistically called the "United Nations" force, was soundly defeated by a ragtag Chinese Red army as early as Christmas of 1950. In no way is this author—whose father lost his left hand and parts of his left ribcage as a Marine in Korea—showing any support for the murderous regimes of communist leaders. Rather, the point here is to show how overconfidence leads to disaster. Then as now, the myth of "American exceptionalism" led to the deaths of many Americans (and South Koreans). The national spirit of the Chinese, however misguided, defeated the superior arms of the U.S., rapidly and handily.

By Dr. Matthew R. Johnson

It is said almost hourly that the American military is the "world's greatest fighting force." Unfortunately, the record does not come close to bearing this out. The U.S. military was defeated (in one way or another) in Korea, Cuba, Vietnam, Somalia, Iraq, Iran and Afghanistan, while taking heavy (unreported) losses in Grenada. The U.S. force in World War I was almost wiped out. In World War II, it was the Soviets that ground up the best German infantry and armor. In addition, the "war on drugs," while not a war in any sense of the term, is yet another defeat both domestically and for American proxies abroad. In Syria and Georgia, American trained proxies were soundly defeated.

One of the least known string of defeats for the U.S. military was in Korea. The war was largely decided in 1950, with the rest merely being a grinding attrition with little territory lost or gained. The Americans swaggered into Korea believing they had the right to dominate the planet as the British did several generations before. They radically and wildly underestimated their enemy and paid the price.

Police Charge Betrayal On 40-Hour Week
THE ERIE DAILY TIMES
Night FINAL
TRUMAN ORDERS U. S. AIR AND SEA FORCES TO SUPPORT SOUTH KOREA
PULLING SAYS HE NEVER SAW WORKING PLAN
Navy Instructed Also To Prevent Formosa Attack
Mrs. Jeffs Retires July 1 As Erie's Policewoman
Yank Fighters Down 4 North Korea Planes
American Refugees Tell Of War In South Korea
Korean War Sidelights
Find Fragments of DC-4 Drug for Hulk of Plane
PRESS Time BULLETINS

President Harry Truman made the decision to send U.S. troops to Korea to stop communist expansion in the region.

This article will deal only with events after the Pusan Perimeter campaign and Inchon in the fall of 1950. There, in the extreme south of the peninsula, the defeated U.S., about 150,000 strong (with allies), held off an army of almost 100,000 North Koreans, thus necessitating the Inchon landing. Despite seemingly having the advantage in every way, the U.S. was soundly defeated by the communists, but once dug into the perimeter, could not be dislodged. Having underestimated the North Koreans, the U.S. was to compound the error by underestimating the Chinese. Therefore, the deaths in the Chongchon River were very avoidable.

The Battle of the Chongchon River was a humiliating defeat for the U.S. in Korea from November 25 to December 2, 1950. In fact, it defined the rest of the war. The river lies in the northwestern part of North Korea, about 100 miles north of the capital. It was the military introduction of the new Maoist state to the world.

Soldiers of the Turkish Brigade moved into position in December, 1950, shortly after suffering severe casualties attempting to block encirclement of the U.S. 2nd Division at the Chongchon River in North Korea. The Turks became famous for their savage bravery and penchant for hand-to-hand combat with knives. Often impatient for combat, they would attack Chinese positions far ahead of schedule, causing confusion in the ranks of the Allies. UPI/BETTMANN NEWSPHOTO

In the wake of the American landing at Inchon and the subsequent destruction of the North Korean army by mid-1950, the U.S. 8th Army crossed the 38th parallel and advanced rapidly toward the Chinese border. The Pentagon had initially rejected MacArthur's plan to land at Inchon, but his technical disobedience to his "betters" saved thousands of lives. American supremacy in the air caused the destruction of much of the North Korean armor but would not, in itself, win the war. In fact, this is just one of many examples where superior technology and firepower have been irrelevant against a determined and focused enemy.

Shaken by this bold step, Mao and Chinese army commander Gen. Peng Dehuai ordered the Chinese People's Army (PVA or People's Volunteer Army—Ed.) to intervene in Korea. Previously, Chinese threats to intervene were dismissed by President Harry Truman at the UN. No one believed the new government capable of any concerted action. Between October 25 and November 4, 1950, the 13th Army surprised and defeated the ROK (Republic of Korea, or South Korea) II Corps and the American 1st Cavalry Division in a series of sharp but brief battles around Onjong and Unsan, destroying the right flank of the U.S. 8th Army while forcing the Americans to retreat back to the Chongchon River.

Anticipating this reaction, Peng set out a counter strategy called the

"Second Phase Campaign" against the overconfident Americans. Having just defeated the mighty Imperial Japanese military just five years earlier, the U.S. thought that an unstable Maoist government in China would be easy to dispatch. It was Gen. Peng that created the consensus in the Chinese military to invade Korea and he remained the point man for the three years of the war.

In response to this successful Chinese campaign against the U.S., Gen. Douglas MacArthur launched his "At Home-by-Christmas Offensive" to expel the Chinese forces from Korea and to end the war, thus unifying Korea under its own dominion. It was a stupid idea. My father, Walter J. Johnson of the First Marine Division and a recipient of the Bronze Star (valor) and the Purple Heart with two clusters, spent his entire life condemning the fake optimism that Truman created in the USMC. It destroyed the American war effort and killed many Americans, Koreans, Englishmen and Turks.

The PVA marched only under the cover of darkness, skillfully using aerial camouflage to conceal their movements. Chinese troops were ordered to remain totally motionless if an aircraft appeared, and not to move until it flew away. The strategy worked and required far more coordination than the Americans realized. The U.S. wildly underestimated the discipline of the Chinese army. That discipline allowed a full three divisions to march almost 300 miles in less than three weeks. While the U.S. had superiority in almost every respect, the mountains of Korea served as a great equalizer.

In the chaotic atmosphere between November 26 to December 2, the U.S. showed its utter incompetence. While the Americans managed to avoid being surrounded by the rapidly moving Chinese forces, the PVA still inflicted heavy losses as the Americans retreated in disarray. In the aftermath of the battle, the U.S. 8th Army's heavy losses forced all American military forces to evacuate North Korea and withdraw to the 38th parallel. It was proof of American overconfidence, which created the lack of realistic appraisals of their enemy. It was also probably the most significant battle of the Korean War. The American 8th Army remains in Korea to the present day.

Inferior in arms, the Chinese sought to use numbers and surprise to defeat the U.S. The Chinese 13th Army launched a set of ambush assaults along the Chongchon River Valley ridge on the night of November 25, 1950, effectively destroying the right flank of the American 8th Army (yet again). It was a shocking victory for the Chinese and permitted their forces to move rapidly into American areas. Although the Chinese were able to break through the American line, supply issues, always a problem, forced the Chinese to withdraw on November 5. The Chinese were victorious, but their rapid movement exposed their technical inferiority to the Americans, and their supply lines soon snapped.

To be fair, MacArthur was hampered by a Pentagon that fought him at every turn, something that did not happen during World War II.

This defeat occurred against a Chinese army that was tattered and torn. It could hardly be called a regular force. They had few weapons, no air force and very limited ammunition, but this didn't stop them from defeating the haughty and arrogant Americans. American intelligence was awful. Despite the success of the Chinese First Phase Campaign, the Americans refused to believe that China could intervene in Korea on a large scale. The first error was compounded. Worse, the U.S. demanded an unconditional surrender of the North Korean forces, thereby ensuring the war would continue and gave the Chinese no reason to negotiate.

Working on the false assumption that only 30,000 or so soldiers could realistically remain hidden in the hills undetected, MacArthur ordered the bridges of the Yalu River to be destroyed so as to disrupt Chinese supplies and reinforcements. It was overconfidence in the Air Force's ability to observe and interrupt any troop movements across the river that created the "Home by Christmas" offensive in the first place. On November 24, MacArthur thought he could quickly destroy the remaining Chinese and North Korean forces and end the Korean War. Poor intelligence, bad planning, overconfidence and the inability to adjust to new realities would cost the U.S. dearly.

To be fair, MacArthur was hampered by a Pentagon that fought him at every turn, something that did not happen during World War II. Somehow, fighting communists wasn't as socially acceptable as fighting "fascists" had been. This would play out the same way in Vietnam later. The ruling class, different from the government, was happily trading with all the communist powers—powers they helped build. Many in the elite wondered why the U.S. needed to fight Stalin at all.

Unknown to the Americans, there were certainly more than 30,000 soldiers in Korea since already 180,000 Chinese troops were battle ready in the mountains with more reinforcements infiltrating across the border regularly. Although the PVA was ordered to keep a strictly defensive posture in North Korea until Soviet weapons could arrive by the spring of 1951, its earlier victories convinced the Chinese leadership that the PVA was capable of turning the tide of U.S. advance by themselves. They were shocked at American incompetence. Most of the literature disguises the nature of the defeated armies by calling them "UN forces"

when they were almost 100% American. The handful of Turkish troops was commanded by Americans. It was an American war, not a "UN police action."

Encouraged by the poor intelligence and general haughtiness of the Americans, Peng outlined the "Second Phase Campaign," the counteroffensive that sought to push the Americans out of most of the North. Peng sought to perpetuate the perception that the Chinese were weak and ill led in Korea, so he ordered all units to rapidly retreat north while releasing POWs along the way to give the impression the army was falling apart. Within a few months, the number of Chinese troops in Korea was over 230,000, and another 150,000 were on the way. Peng authorized the start of the "Second Phase" on November 22. The problem was that much of his force was starving and low on ammunition.

Despite the lack of manpower, the Americans could boast maybe three times the firepower of their opponents. The USAF had little opposition due to the lack of anti-aircraft weapons possessed by the Chinese and the fact that they had no air force. The Thanksgiving feast for the Americans was sumptuous, and troops were told that the Chinese would be rapidly defeated. Morale remained high, though it was based on what the regime knew to be lies.

The high morale, however, caused a degradation of discipline, and most of the soldiers were encouraged to discard their equipment and ammunition supply before the battle. A rifle company from the U.S. IX Corps, for example, started its advance with most of its helmets and bayonets thrown away. On average, there were less than one grenade and 50 rounds of ammunition per man. Because the Americans thought their opponents ignorant and incompetent, they never thought that the war would be dragged into a winter campaign. This meant that the 8th Army was not issued winter uniforms.

General Douglas MacArthur watches the bombardment of Inchon from the bridge of the USS *Mount McKinley*. He is flanked by (from left) Vice Adm. A.D. Struble, Maj. Gen. E.K. Wright, and Maj. Gen. Edward M. Almond, X Corps commander. The Inchon landing was an operation required to recapture the South Korean capital of Seoul. It's true that MacArthur was anxious about fighting on such treacherous mountain terrain, but the landing led to the collapse of the North Korean army and forced the intervention of communist China. He chose Inchon precisely because it was so heavily defended by the communists. It would be the last place they would expect an attack. It was a huge success for the Americans.

The PVA 38th Corps landed the first blow against the ROK II Corps on November 25. Aided by total surprise, the PVA 113th Division first shattered the poorly trained Korean 7th Infantry Division's reconnaissance unit and destroyed their right flank. This successfully split the ROK infantry into two parts, the Korean 7th and 8th infantry divisions, which were almost out of communication.

Simultaneously, the PVA 114th Division attacked the center-right of the ROK 7th, pushing the remaining Korean army back in the process, destroying morale. When the Korean 7th Division's center and right were in complete chaos, the PVA 112th and 113th slipped past the U.S. lines and advanced toward Tokchon in a well-planned sneak attack.

With only one battalion in reserve to check the Chinese infantry, the Tokchon garrison and the Korean 7th Division headquarters were soon surrounded and attacked on November 26. Tokchon is dead center in North Korea and about 90 miles north of the capital. Under heavy pressure from the PVA, the ROK tried to fall back to Tokchon proper, but the Chinese ambushes in the rear scattered the unsuspecting South Koreans. On the afternoon of November 26, Tokchon was captured by the Chinese, and the ROK 3rd and 7th infantry's left flank drifted westward and joined the U.S. 2nd Infantry.

At the same time the ROK was being defeated elsewhere. In a clumsy attempt to block the Chinese advance, they were ambushed over and over by the confident but undersupplied Chinese. The ROK abandoned its heavy equipment and ran into the hills. Worse, their commanders did not get news of this until almost a week afterward. All attempts to stop the Red advance were destroyed. Soon, their entire reserves were scattered. The ROK II Corps was completely destroyed, and the U.S. right flank had fallen to the Reds.

Although U.S. aerial reconnaissance observed on November 27 that the Chinese forces were moving rapidly into the 8th Army's rear, Gen. Walton Walker still ordered the rest of his forces to continue the offensive north. Convinced that the collapse of the ROK was merely a small counterattack by the Chinese, Walker ordered the large U.S. I and IX Corps to shift eastward in order to cover the now failing ROK II Corps' sector. By that time, however, the U.S. forces had already suffered heavy losses from the Chinese counteroffensive at Kujang-dong (about 20 miles northwest of Tokchon), among several other places. The mountains and bad intelligence made travel slow, especially when it included heavy equipment.

> U.S. soldiers fought bravely, but their commanders were often arrogant.

On the night of the Chinese counteroffensive, the PVA 120th accidentally stumbled upon the U.S. 9th Infantry regiment on the northern bank of the Chongchon River. The surprise encounter between the two sides went poorly for the U.S., and that group was left with only three rifle companies vaguely intact. Unaware that the 23rd Infantry regiment had pulled up behind the American 61st Field Artillery Battalion, four Chinese units crossed the river, totally ignorant of the 61st Artillery Battalion nearby, and attacked the U.S. heavy guns. The U.S. field pieces were totally destroyed, but a quick counterattack pushed the Chinese back. It was only poor supplies and the perpetual ammunition shortage that kept the PVA from routing both the United States and the ROK.

While the PVA began its attack on the American 2nd Division's central position, the PVA was trying to force a division between Kujang-dong and Tokchon, isolating both. In a series of brief but numerous and complex battles between the PVA and the U.S. 38th Regiment, Chinese reconnaissance teams lulled the Americans into believing they were exhausted. This blunder exposed their positions and the resulting Chinese assault caused the loss of much of the center of the 38th Infantry. The Chinese had also done damage to their left flank, which, in the mountains of North Korea, would block their retreat route in the process. By the morning of November 26, Chinese troops had surrounded the Americans.

The Americans were desperate. At this point, historians begin to refer to the U.S. and the "UN." Having to call in another, non-American unit, was humiliating to the Americans. The Turkish Brigade was called up to block the Chinese advance and rescue the confused and defeated Americans. The brigade numbered just under 15,000 men and was considered a part of the 25th U.S. Army Infantry Division.

The Turks took over 400 casualties almost immediately since they were thrown into the brunt of the Chinese attack. In a few days, this had risen to well over 1,000. The U.S. had not considered the fact that the Turks do not speak English, and this might present a problem in the field. During its retreat, the fast moving PVA 114th outmaneuvered the Turks and surrounded them. The Turks broke out of the encirclement with extraordinary bravery and savage combat methods that made them famous among American Marines. The Turks, as my father said many times, did not fear death and excelled in close combat with knives.

This gave the U.S. enough time to set up defensive positions and regroup. The Chinese had taken higher ground at the mountains near Kunori and were in the dominant position.

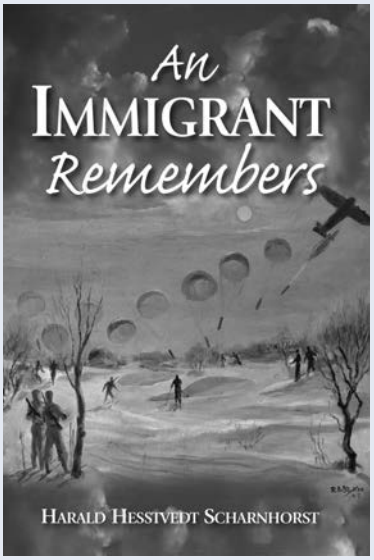
Soldiers from the U.S. 2nd Infantry Division in action, late November 1950. On July 26, 1948, U.S. President Harry Truman signed Executive Order 9981, desegregating the armed forces. Truman declared, "there shall be equality of treatment and opportunity for all persons in the armed services without regard to race, color, religion or national origin." In other words, black cannon fodder was as good as white.

Gen. MacArthur made it clear that it was because of the Turkish sacrifice that the remnants of the 8th Army were able to escape and retreat south. However, the Turks were not well versed in Asian ethnic differences and attacked the first Asian-looking unit it found. Unfortunately, it was the central units of the 6th and 7th ROK infantry.

The Turks took 125 prisoners of war from an allied army. Because the Turks saved the U.S. from utter rout, court historians and journalists at the time simply lied about them, claiming that the defeat of the 8th Army was due to Turkish "cowardice" in running from the Chinese and hence exposing the right flank of their mother unit. False stories in the American press, to this day, have not been corrected. The truth is that the Turkish Brigade held off a huge number of poorly supplied and exhausted Chinese troops to cover for the U.S. defeat, or rather, the "UN defeat." All told, the Turks were used as cannon fodder with about 3,000 men either killed or wounded in this battle alone. The Turkish War Veterans Association states:

> Winter, snow, battles lost one after the other and the losses suffered had left nothing resembling morale in the United Nations [sic] soldiers. The atmosphere was one of total defeat. The Chinese had become something which could not be stood up against or dealt with. From private to general, the Army was engulfed in an air of subversive, dissolving and collapsing panic. The various reconnaissance units were returning in panic and giving "exaggerated hope" breaking reports. Thus under these conditions plans had been started to be prepared for the evacuation of Korea and the units were ordered to reconnoiter secretly the avenues of withdrawal and places to board transport. In these hopeless and dark days in which the soldiers had completely lost their will to fight and the Chinese had advanced just waving their arms, according to rumors Gen. MacArthur said "Try for once the Turkish Brigade, wait for the news which will come from them. Do not make a decision before letting the Turkish Brigade reconnoiter."

When the U.S. is victorious, it is an American victory. When they are humiliated, it is a "UN" defeat. In the language of the war in Central Asia today, the "coalition" has failed to gain ground, while the "U.S." has liberated such and such a territory. In both cases, the overwhelming majority of the soldiers were American,



An Immigrant Remembers

WWII was a Zionist war pitting White men against White men. But, to those caught up in it, such understanding was impossible and immaterial. When the Germans invaded Norway, people were incensed, and fought with everything they had. Here is a book that tells of the "illegal" fight against the Germans and FOR freedom. Many strange, conspiratorial, unlikely characters were involved. Knut Scharnhorst Hesstvedt became a "Hjemmefront" leader in the Gjoevik area of Norway. Here is his story—the dangers, the strange bedfellows, the aftermath, the return of evil bureaucrats, the family emigration to the Promised Land (the U.S.), and the resulting American learning curve. An exciting book for all peoples everywhere, showing that without true freedom, we are nothing but slaves. Order your copy today for $25 plus $5 S&H in the U.S. from Homefront Publishing, Box 55, Moyie Springs, ID 83845.

all the equipment was American and the command was exclusively American. Even the ROK served under U.S. command with American-made equipment.

American incompetence was only just starting. The ROK III was destroyed accidentally by the U.S. The U.S. 2nd Division was in disarray. ROK II and the Turks were now knocked out of action. The Chinese had defeated the Turks, the U.S. and the ROK but, as a result, were exhausted and overextended. The U.S. ordered a massive, humiliating retreat that took the PVA by surprise. The "UN forces" retreated 120 miles into South Korea, making this the longest retreat in U.S. history. By 1951, the U.S. forces wanted out. Gen. Walker was killed when a Korean truck collided with his jeep, just to add to the disaster.

On the night of November 27, the advancing 114th under Gen. Tsai Zhon-gyu, ambushed and destroyed the Turkish Brigade's reconnaissance units. Knowing that the Chinese attack was imminent, the advance battalion of the brigade quickly took up defensive positions on the road leading into Wawon. They were soon met by the PVA 114th. Gen. Tsai's strategy was to use brute force to smash through the center of the Turkish units, since brute force is what the Turks were known for, yet well-concentrated fire from the Turks stopped this temporarily.

This was no victory, for the entire Turkish unit was surrounded, and hand-to-hand combat was the final resort of the desperate Turks. Their retreat was harassed as they headed toward Sinim-ri. The Turks, now cut off from headquarters, fought the Chinese hand to hand again once their ammunition ran out. The Air Force bailed out the remaining Turks. The handful of survivors joined with the 2nd Infantry. So while the Turks saved the Americans, the Americans returned the favor a short time later, though only a few men benefited.

The PVA 114th and 112th joined forces and continued to harass the Turks and their American saviors. Exhausted, Turkish Gen. Tahsin Yazici ordered a rapid retreat, leaving the 38th U.S. Regiment exposed. This meant that the 2nd American Division was in trouble. The Turkish Brigade was totally destroyed.

In typical American style, the U.S. blamed their defeat—of all things—on the Turks. Having fought their way out of almost total annihilation, they were blamed for falling apart due to exhaustion and heavy casualties. The U.S. defeat needed a scapegoat, and the Turks, who saved several U.S. units in the area, were blamed. U.S. commanders reached the level almost of a psychotic rant to cover up their own humiliation and poor leadership. The American press was wondering how the Americans, who had defeated the mighty Imperial Japanese armed forces, were now in open defeat against a far weaker enemy.

Having decisively defeated the U.S., Mao became as overconfident as his enemies and ordered an invasion of South Korea. Supply lines were stretched to the breaking point. This absurd error is the only reason the U.S. was able to save face. Of course, MacArthur made an identical error when he invaded North Korea.

In the official U.S. history of the war, they admit that the U.S. was arrogant. U.S. military analysts mocked the ability of the Chinese to fight against the same forces that defeated Japan. The history reads:

> These "experts" failed to give full due to the revolutionary zeal and military experience of many of the Chinese soldiers that had been redeployed to the Korean border area. Many of the soldiers were confident veterans of the successful civil war against the Nationalist Chinese forces. Although these forces were indeed poorly supplied, they were highly motivated, battle hardened, and led by officers who were veterans, in some cases, of 20 years of nearly constant war.

They cannot blame the Turks for that one. U.S. intelligence said not more than 30,000 PVA were in Korea, in the fall of 1950. The truth was that it was 10 times that number. The arrogant "UN forces" thought their Air Force would bail them out of any situation, but that too was a grim joke. The Chinese were dug in too deeply in the mountains for the USAF to do much damage. Even the official history admits:

> The battles along the Chongchon River were a major defeat for the 8th Army and a mortal blow to the hopes of MacArthur and others for the reunification of Korea by force of arms. The 2nd Division alone took almost 4,500 battle casualties from 15 to 30 November, most occurring after the 25th. It lost almost a third of its strength, along with 64 artillery pieces, hundreds of trucks, and nearly all its engineer equipment. While the rest of the 8th Army had not been hit as hard, with the possible exception of the ROK units whose total losses will probably never be known, there was no doubt about the magnitude of the reverse. The U.S. 1st Cavalry, 24th and 25th infantry divisions, and the ROK 1st Infantry Division were still relatively intact, but the U.S. 2nd Infantry Division, the Turkish Brigade, and the ROK 6th, 7th, and 8th infantry divisions were shattered units that would need extensive rest and refitting to recover combat effectiveness. Although not closely pursued by the Chinese, Walker decided that his army was in no shape to hold the Sukchon-Sinchang-ni line and ordered a retreat farther south before his forces could be enveloped by fresh Chinese attacks.

Thousands of Americans were killed by napalm attacks meant for North Korean civilians. The U.S. is notorious for underreporting its casualties, so these figures can be safely doubled. All forms of "accounting" techniques have been devised to minimize the extent of American losses on the battlefield, so official estimates should be discarded. How many times has the American media declared victory in Iraq? How many times in Afghanistan? Those days are long over.

North Korean Premier Kim Il Sung (left) prepares to sign the armistice, July 27, 1953. At right is Gen. Nam Il, head of the communist delegation at Panmunjom. EASTPHOTO

Remaining is the fact that objective reporting on war is almost entirely impossible. To trust American sources on American casualties in a war that was an American defeat is not recommended. In 2018, it is common knowledge that the U.S. military engages in offensive acts against foreign powers that are never later reported to Congress as the law requires. This would also mean that losses in these operations are also never reported. That would also mean the money spent is never reported. Official casualty statistics are never correct.

In Korea, as the war effort headed to stalemate and the U.S. admitted defeat, a badly wounded Col. Allan McLean was captured by Chinese forces and died in custody. At the end of November, the U.S. began to freeze as temperatures dipped below zero and no winter clothing was sent. Apparently, when fascism is the enemy, nothing can stop the Americans. When Marxism—especially one that has enriched U.S. capitalists—is being fought, the most absurd errors seem to surface. How else can one explain how the military that destroyed Imperial Japan just five years before this could fall apart so rapidly?

The Korean War is almost entirely unknown to Americans. Wars against communists usually are. Myths and stories abound as to the behavior of the South Koreans, including the absurd "Bodo League" massacre this writer has discussed. President Truman said this about the UN resolution authorizing war:

> Communism was acting in Korea, just as Hitler, Mussolini and the Japanese had 10, 15 and 20 years earlier. I felt certain that if South Korea was allowed to fall, communist leaders would be emboldened to override nations closer to our own shores. If the communists were permitted to force their way into the Republic of Korea without opposition from the free world, no small

nation would have the courage to resist threat and aggression by stronger Communist neighbors.

So war was okay because these communists were not really communists, they were "nazis." As time wore on, the U.S. defeat was more and more obvious, leading MacArthur to seriously consider using nuclear weapons. The war dragged on for another year and a half, but a Chinese victory was nowhere in sight since there was no air cover. There were several more "Phase Campaigns" by the Chinese, but they were based on numbers only and were hampered by dwindling supplies.

On no planet could the Korean War be called anything but a massive defeat for the United States. However, the Chinese were an enemy that had no ability to supply an army fighting a war of attrition. Gen. Peng regularly spoke to Mao about the heavy casualties his army was suffering and the utter refusal to fix supply problems. In a rage, Peng barked at Zhou Enlai during a staff meeting:

> You have this and that problem [excuse]. You should go to the front and see for yourself the supplies our men have! Plus the casualties! Why are they dying? We have no aircraft. We have only a few [heavy] guns. Supply lines are not protected. More and more soldiers are dying of hunger. You can't fix this?

Peng would soon be purged from the party, later condemning the Great Leap Forward. He would die in prison in 1974 regretting that he ever helped Mao take power in China. Yet, the army described by Peng is the force that was defeating the U.S. at every turn. The U.S. military, true to form, tried to blame everyone but themselves for the debacle. Some claim that the U.S. did not have the ships or tanks for even a minor engagement like Korea. This is very hard to believe. Court historians have exaggerated this to justify the U.S. defeat.

Yet, even if the U.S. was unprepared for war, its enemy was even more so. The U.S. was defeated due to incompetence, arrogance and the lack of a will to fight an enemy the capitalists were profiting from. Neither the Chinese nor the North had a navy or an air force, but the U.S. blames its lack of "preparedness" for its terrible showing.

As early as 1950, the Pentagon seriously considered plans to use nuclear weapons against the Chinese.

As early as November 5, 1950, the Pentagon seriously considered plans to use nuclear weapons against Red Chinese bases in Manchuria. The USAF 9th Bomb Group was chosen to deliver the blow if needed. The defeats detailed in this paper were the reason that Truman considered nuclear options. This is the extent of the American humiliation and would set the stage for American defeats for decades to come. ❖

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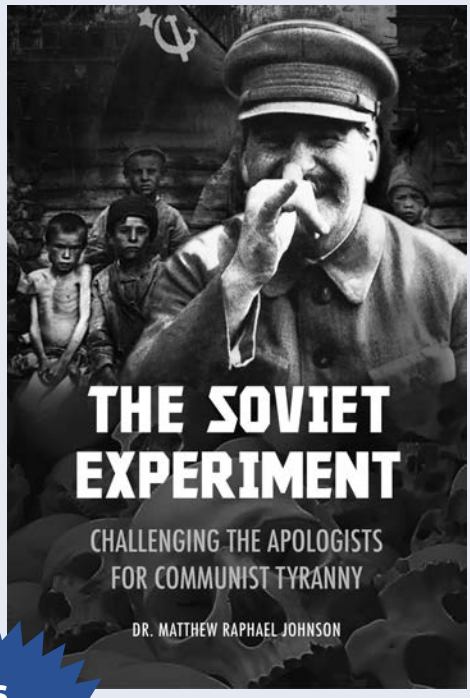
THE SOVIET EXPERIMENT

Challenging the Apologists for Communist Tyranny

By Dr. Matthew Raphael Johnson



This NEW book is published by TBR!

The USSR remains one of the least understood of all societies despite its having only existed in the 20th century. It stands as the great embarrassment of the globe's liberal elite and they do all they can to mystify their role in creating and supporting this totalitarian disaster. One of the reasons it remains so misunderstood is that very few can wrap their heads around depravity of this magnitude. Josef Stalin once said in an article appearing in *Pravda* that, under his rule, "life had become more joyous and carefree." There's a level of dissociation here that only a handful can penetrate and still retain their sanity. Luckily, The Barnes Review (TBR) has an expert author who has no difficulty with discussing either depravity or dissociation—or in challenging those who insist that Stalin "wasn't as bad as we have been told," claiming he was not responsible for the terrors that occurred under his rule or that he had somehow finally "caught on" to the true nature of the Soviet state.

The Soviet Experiment: Challenging the Apologists for Communist Tyranny connects the dots so many have failed to connect in the past. The author, Dr. Matthew Raphael Johnson, the former editor and currently a member of TBR's Contributing Editorial Board, has, at great cost to himself, spent his adult life specializing in the hidden aspects of Russian history and its connection to nationalism. As always, he pulls no punches. He's contentious, he's offensive, he's difficult, he's challenging—challenging everything that needs to be challenged to explain the catastrophe of the Marxist Soviet Union and the ideological fog behind which it hid for so long. He explodes myth after myth on the Soviet enigma, rendering it no longer mysterious. With primary source materials never before translated into English, this book is a necessity for any serious historian and truthseeker.

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The Original Rainbow Coalition

Today they have been taught to hate the symbol that once unified them as an effective advocate for the poor

It's kind of hard to believe today, but back in the late 1960s, Chicago's "Rainbow Coalition" was made up of diverse groups of poor people from the white, black and Hispanic communities, all with a common purpose—to make life better for less fortunate Americans. Unfortunately, the U.S. government and the mayor of Chicago didn't like it when the races started working synergistically together for the betterment of Americans and were not at each other's throats. Even more troubling for some, the first Rainbow Coalition united under the Battle Flag of the Confederacy.

By Dr. Edward DeVries

In 1969, the Black Panthers hosted a national meeting in Oakland, California. They called it a "Conference for a United Front," and it attracted activists from numerous radical groups across the country. Speakers at the conference included representatives from the Communist Party USA, the Farm Workers Union, Students for a Democratic Society, the Young Patriots Organization (YPO) and, of course, the Black Panthers.

The speaker from the YPO, William Fesperman, was an interesting fellow: He wore dark glasses, a military jacket, beret and a belt buckle with crossed pistols and a Confederate battle flag. Both the jacket and the beret also had Confederate flag patches on them. Though a resident of Chicago, Fesperman spoke with a heavy, drawling Southern accent. The Young Patriots he represented were dislocated Southerners and Border Staters—many from coal country in West Virginia and Kentucky—who had migrated to Chicago to find work in the mills, only to end up unemployed and living in a northside ghetto commonly referred to by the city's southside blacks and westside Hispanics as "Hillbilly Harlem."

Fesperman and his YPO, along with Chicago's southside Black Panthers, were among the founders of the city's Rainbow Coalition, a name and an idea that Jesse Jackson would famously appropriate more than a decade later. Before Jackson and the modern-day Democrats had determined upon the path of identity politics, the Rainbow Coalition was the embodiment of the idea that disfranchised people of all races, whether white, black, brown, red or yellow, could work together to create a new society that would benefit every group—the exact opposite of the political model employed by the "Rainbow Coalition" and left-wing politicians of today.

In the 1970s through the 1980s, the Chicago this author grew up in was a very segregated city. Poor whites lived in the north suburbs, poor blacks on the southside, and the browns—Hispanics—were found on the westside.

Over a decade after the federal courts had allegedly "desegregated" the Chicago public school system, the schools still remained segregated in practice. I attended an ostensibly "desegregated" elementary school that was still demonstrably segregated. This was achieved by assigning white teachers to teach white students, black teachers to instruct black kids, and Hispanic teachers were assigned to teach Latinos.

One day, when I was in either the first or second grade, a black kid transferred to our school in mid-

Though the subjects of this photograph, which we believe was taken in 1969, are not officially identified, we believe them to be, pictured from left to right: Black Panther chairman Fred Hampton, Chicago Black Panther leader Bobby Lee, William "Preacherman" Fesperman of the YPO, and an unknown representative of the Young Lords organization. The Black Panthers, Young Patriots, and the Young Lords (once Chicago's largest Puerto Rican street gang) joined together to form the original "Rainbow Coalition."

year and was mistakenly assigned to a white classroom. By the next day, I was one of only a few white kids whose parents hadn't pulled us from class. Eventually, the principal assured the parents that the black boy had been moved to an "appropriate" class.

Chicago's neighborhoods were not just segregated by race, they were segregated by ethnicity, as well. In other words, the blacks divided into neighborhoods for Jamaicans, Africans, Creoles, Haitians etc. Likewise, the Hispanics were divided as Mexicans, Puerto Ricans, Cubans, Colombians, Peruvians, Brazilians, Hondurans etc.

Even the whites divided into neighborhoods for Poles, Italians, Frenchmen, Serbians, Gypsies, Germans, Greeks, Brits, "hillbillies" etc.

The Italian would probably sooner have a black family move into the neighborhood than a Polish one. The same was true of other races as well. For example, the Mexicans and the Puerto Ricans never mixed.

"Hillbilly Harlem" was actually a slum, densely populated with poor whites who had migrated north after WWII, primarily from Appalachia. Their neighborhood had a culture that was very different from that of the other whites in Chicago because they displayed Confederate battle flags in their taverns, and country music spilled out of their jukeboxes.

Hy Thurman and his older brother Rex grew up in Dayton, Tennessee. In 1967, they dropped out of high school and hitchhiked to Chicago to find jobs. When they couldn't find them, they sold their blood to blood banks for cash. Eventually, they found work as day laborers.

They also joined a street gang called the Goodfellows, which soon joined forces with a community organization having the acronym "JOIN" (Jobs or Income Now) that demon-

strated for housing and welfare reform by fighting Mayor Richard Daley's political machine and the Chicago police.

Organizing against police brutality was a top priority for the Goodfellows because their members were constantly stopped by police and subjected to unlawful searches and sometimes even beatings. One day, the police raided JOIN's office that was located in a church sympathetic to their efforts. A police officer shot an unarmed Goodfellow in the back as he was running away.

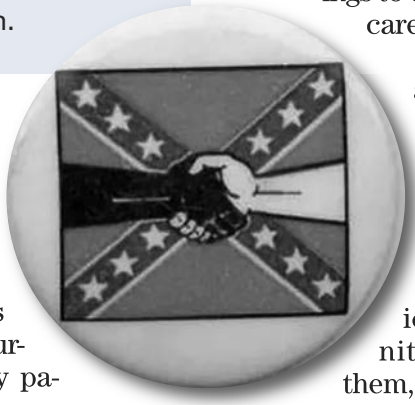
This senseless act of murder by Chicago's "finest" was the catalyst for the Goodfellows, JOIN, and other groups of "hillbillies" to join forces and organize into what came to be known as the YPO. The YPO proudly proclaimed itself to be "by and for hillbillies." The group was very organized. They were formally constituted, elected leaders, drafted an 11-point program and adopted the Confederate battle flag as their official symbol.

The Thurman brothers recruited new members from among all of Hillbilly Harlem's pool halls, taverns and honky-tonks. In his recruiting efforts, Thurman encountered Bob Lee of the Illinois Black Panther Party, who quickly realized that he and Thurman—though working in different sides of town and among different races—were essentially fighting the same foe and doing so with similar tactics.

Thus, in the fall of 1968, Lee invited Thurman to join him to address a mostly white Methodist church where Lee was scheduled to speak to a group of white, middle-class liberals who were curious about the Panthers. At Lee's request, Thurman also gave a presentation on the efforts of the YPO.

While the audience treated the black Lee as a curiosity, they were openly hostile to the white Thurman. (Recall how I earlier remarked that a white in Chicago would prefer to have a black move into his neighborhood than another white of the wrong ethnicity?) The liberal middle-class whites were far more tolerant of Lee's Black Panthers than they were of Thurman and his hillbilly patriot group.

Jose "Cha Cha" Jimenez, leader of the Young Lords. Right, a button worn by members of the original multi-racial coalition.



Lee could not believe what he saw and heard. He watched middle-class whites attack poor whites with a brutality that even the ethnically and economically segregated blacks would have never let loose upon one another. Lee rose to Thurman's defense at the meeting, and afterward suggested that the two groups join forces.

Initially, Fred Hampton, the chairman of the Illinois Black Panthers, expressed strong opposition when Lee formally proposed the unification at a Panther meeting. But after a few weeks of observing Thurman and the YPO, Hampton and the rest of the Panther leadership became enthusiastic about the merger.

It was then that they christened their alliance "the Rainbow Coalition." The Panthers even voted to adopt the YPO's symbol—the Confederate battle flag—after merging it with their black fist symbol. The YPO had never considered the battle flag—or as they called it, "the Rebel flag"—as a symbol of racism. They called it "the Rebel flag" because they saw it as a symbol of rebellion. The Panthers thought of "the Rebel flag" in exactly the same way.

Under the banner of the Rebel flag, the Rainbow Coalition grew to include the Young Lords, a radical Puerto Rican group. Together, the blacks, whites and browns held city-wide unity rallies speaking out against police brutality and poverty. They held unity rallies in places like Grant Park and occupied government buildings to demand better health care and public housing. Gang members from all races were drawn to the coalition. They eventually organized their own neighborhood clinics and social services. Even the American Indian communities began to join them, and they started a free breakfast program. Then the middle-class whites started to join.

When that happened, Mayor Daley began to see the coalition as a rival to his political machine. He had the police shut down the free breakfast program and ordered the health department to close their neighborhood health clinics. The FBI also infiltrated the group and immediately began to sow seeds of discord that would tear apart the interracial coalition.

Just five months after their big meeting in Oakland—on December 4, 1969—the Chicago Police conducted a pre-dawn raid of Fred Hampton's home and, in the process, murdered the leader of the Panthers. This sent Thurman and other coalition leaders into hiding.

Fesperman broke away from the coalition, moved to New York and formed a political party he called

the Patriot Party. After he established offices up and down the East Coast, the feds raided his New York office and other offices, effectively ending the enterprise.

Shortly thereafter, the Chicago police chief accused the YPO of conspiring to detonate a bomb and arrested much of its leadership. They even arrested people from allied churches and community groups as co-conspirators.

Still, the Rainbow Coalition persevered, eventually defeating the Daley political machine in 1983 when they succeeded in electing Harold Washington as the city's first black mayor.

Jesse Jackson declared himself the leader of the Rainbow Coalition in 1984, using it to launch his insurgent presidential campaign. He would ride the coalition wave all the way through his nearly successful 1988 run.

David Axelrod, who would later serve as chief of staff to Barack Obama, drew on what he learned as a Rainbow Coalition activist when he managed Mayor Washington's 1987 reelection campaign. He would retool the same tactics in 2008 to maneuver Obama into the Oval Office, though many insist Obama was ineligible.

But as modern Democrats like Jackson, Axelrod and Obama (the "community organizer") took over the Rainbow Coalition—even using its strategy and methods—they discarded the coalition's appeals to racial unity and class solidarity, replacing them with rigid identity politics.

And of course, they tossed aside the banner under which all of the races had united in the original coalition: the Confederate Battle Flag. ❖

A pastor and traveling speaker, ***Dr. Edward DeVries*** is the editor of the *Dixie Heritage Newsletter* and a contributing editor to TBR. He is also the host of TBR's radio show in which Ed interviews not only members of the TBR staff, but also some very well-known guests. For more, see TBR's website www.BarnesReview.org. Click on the Radio tab on the menu.

The Murder of Fred Hampton

Black nationalist activist Fred Hampton's Black Panthers operated soup kitchens and medical clinics for poor blacks. They were also battling police on the streets, which resulted in the deaths of several cops. Chicago's Mayor Richard Daley saw this as a threat to the peace and was determined to silence Hampton and the Panthers, who had begun to develop coalitions with white, Italian and Hispanic citizens in the city. In December 1969, the Chicago police, the FBI and a Cook County tactical unit raided Hampton's home. Hampton, in bed at the time and under the influence of barbiturates that had been slipped to him by an informant so he would not awake during the raid, was severely wounded. He was dragged out of the bedroom and shot twice at point-blank range in the head by law enforcement officers. Above left, Hampton speaks at a political event. Upper right, Hampton after his execution. Below, the blood-drenched bed on which Hampton had been sleeping.

Where Was the 'Urheimat' of the Earliest Whites?

DNA, language, archeological evidence suggest that we should investigate the Pontic-Caspian steppes for the homeland of the Proto-Indo-European language

By Patrick Chouinard

Ancient legends and codices tell us that at some point lost in the sands of time, long before Christopher Columbus or even Leif Erikson, a white man landed on the shores of Indian-occupied North and South America. This culture bringer, as told by the ancient ones, is the bearded, blue-eyed white "god" known to the Toltecs and subsequent Aztecs as Quetzalcoatl. The Incas called him Viracocha; to the Mayas he was Kukulcan, who brought them their laws and script. To the Chibcha he was Bochia, the "White Mantle of Light." Locals recounted that white "gods" turned up on the shores of Lake Titicaca and built a great city there, 2,000 years before the rise of the Incas. Aztec legends said the white god had come from the sea wearing a black cap and black gown. Oddly enough Hernando Cortez arrived wearing the same garb and in almost the very spot where Quetzalcoatl bade the people farewell, promising to return someday. The plumed crown of the white god/king Quetzalcoatl was preserved by the Aztecs over the centuries and was presented to Cortez, who they took to be Quetzalcoatl returned. It is now in the Museum of Ethnology in Vienna.

WHY EUROPEANS?

Why do so many of the ancient myths of cultures across the globe have a similar thread running through them that their earliest advances in technology, art, medicine, science and astronomy were all due to visits from light-skinned "gods" thousands of years ago? Many times, there is fact in the ancient fables people pass on from generation to generation, as you will see here.

Since ancient times, there have been legends in the records of ancient people telling of a global lost civilization. Some call this vanquished culture Atlantis, others Lemuria, Mu, Thule, Atland, Avalon—the list is too numerous. No matter what name is attributed to this supposed fabled land, the same description of a forgotten and once great heritage remains. Legends speak of a lost race of fair-skinned giants with blond or red hair, or pale white god-men who established civilization and ushered in a golden age.

According to the ancient stories, they gave our ancestors writing, technology, medicine, strict religious and ideological beliefs and a common law system reflecting those core values.

WHO ARE OUR ANCESTORS?

Sarah Elizabeth Titcomb was an American genealogist and writer, born in Lowell, Massachusetts in 1841. She was the author of *Early New England People* (1882). She also wrote *Aryan Sun Myths: The Origin of Religions* (1889), a book on comparative religion and solar myths. Titcomb was a proponent of the Christ Myth theory; according to a review of her book she held the view that Jesus Christ was a personification of a solar deity. In *Aryan Sun Myths* she writes:

> In ancient times there lived a noble race of men called the Aryan. Speaking a language not yet Sanskrit, Greek, or German, but containing the dialects of all,

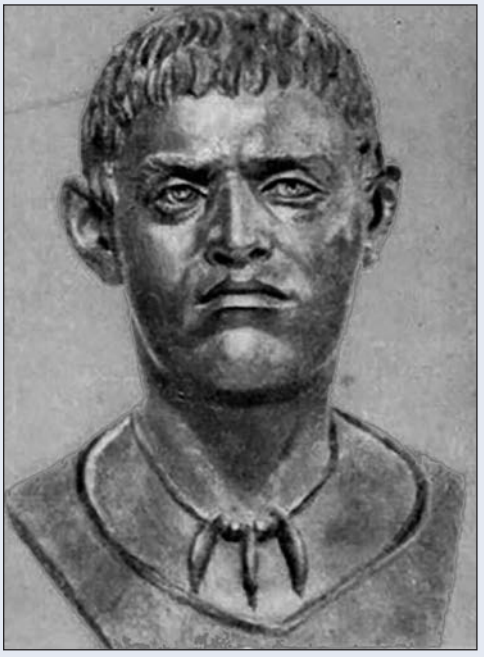
> this clan which advanced to a state of agricultural civilization had recognized the bonds of blood and sanctioned the bonds of marriage. That they worshiped Nature, the Sun, Moon, sky and Earth. Their chief object of adoration was the Sun. Almost all that we have of legend comes to us from our Aryan forefathers, sometimes scarcely changed, sometimes so altered that the links between the old and new have to be puzzled out; but all these myths and traditions, when we come to know the meaning of them, take us back to the time when the Aryans dwelt together in the high lands of Central Asia. (Sepehr 2015, 128)

The above sentiments are shared by Irish historian Michael Tsarion. He agrees that the European legacy is very ancient. He describes the first proto-Aryans as antediluvian in origin, or before the time of Noah's Flood. One might connect the Europeans, therefore, to the Biblical Watchers and Nephilim of the same time, or even the Anunnaki. Tsarion describes the Europeans as diverse, taking on the mantle of anything from a "Saxon or Hindu, Celt or Egyptian, Oriental or Nordic, Maya or Maori. Originally, the Aryans were the technically and spiritually endowed Seers, Sages, or Elders of Atlantis, and the other lost civilizations that flourished and then fell over ten thousand years ago." (Sepehr 2015, 128) The fact that every one of these now foreign tribes was once of direct so-called Aryan lineage is not to be mistaken.

The term "Aryan," as Tsarion uses it, refers to the lost Indo-European religious sect which is based on Lucifer and the worship of the Sun, and can be totally separate from the racial distinction. It's in direct reference to the ancient priesthood that led worship of the light-source, again literally Lucifer, often associated with the Greek god Prometheus who stole fire

Whether he be known as Kukulcan, Quetzalcoatl, Viracocha, Bochia or by some other name, a pale-skinned, bearded god appears in the legends of many advanced Indian culture groups of the Americas. He is always described as a bringer of civilization and a teacher of technical advancement. This mysterious stranger—obviously not having the same racial characteristics as the natives themselves—always arrives and leaves via the ocean and promises to return. Above, Quetzalcoatl depicted as an elderly white man.

The Yamnaya Culture



According to scholars using widespread DNA and linguistic studies, the Yamnaya (also known as the Kurgan culture), using their domestication of the horse, were able to spread from their homeland in the Pontic steppes, dating to about 3300–2600 B.C. all the way to what is now India and China. (Words for inventions that had never appeared before in those cultures suddenly entered the local lexicons with the arrival of the Yamnaya who brought many words that referred to horse domestication.) 1) An 1899 painting by Viktor Vasnetsov tries to accurately depict a kurgan burial ceremony of the Yamnaya. They are referred to as the Kurgan culture because of their characteristic burial tradition: kurgans containing a simple pit chamber. 2) A classic example of incised ceramics from the Yamnaya culture. The Yamnaya culture is identified with the late Proto-Indo-Europeans, and is the strongest candidate for the homeland of the Proto-Indo-European. 3) What a man from the Yamnaya culture might have looked like according to this sculptural reconstruction crafted in the 1930s. The Yamnaya culture was also known as the Pit Grave culture, or Ochre Grave culture.

from the gods, giving it to Man. In fact, the ancient pre-Jewish and pre-Christian concept of Lucifer as mankind's benefactor, one that sacrificed something to advance mankind's power-base and material glory directly, can be seen personified in ancient Indo-European god-kings. The Indian Indo-Europeans, for instance, worshiped the Sun as their father god Indra. The Phoenicians, who were also Indo-European, called their father god Bel, Indara.

The Kelts worshiped their own Sun god Lugh, or Lucien, the Shining One. Lucien had created a race of giants to rule the world in the days prior to the flood and wielded a spear that could shoot flames. In the Norse world, Odin, like Christ, was seen to have committed self-sacrifice in order to save the world. In perhaps a different context than with Christ, Odin crucified himself on the tree of woe to gain knowledge for humanity.

The expansion of the Indo-European race has long rested on the historical reality of the Indo-European migration into India and the rest of the world starting in 2500 B.C., or earlier, and culminating in the rise of the great world cultures and civilizations. This has formed the basis, not only of a historical paradigm but of what can only be described as a religious gospel. It is a sacred truth which the Europeans almost were forced to consign to the dustbin of history. Now all has changed. Professor of Anthropology at the University of Pennsylvania Gregory Possehl said, in 1999, "In the end there is no reason to believe today there ever was an Indo-European race that spoke Indo-European languages and was possessed of a coherent or well-defined set of Aryan or Indo-European cultural features."

Fortunately, genetic proof of the "Indo-European Invasion Theory" has surfaced in very recent times. According to *Science Daily* published on May 15, 2001 which covers the research of a paper published that month in *Genomic Research*:

> In India, members of higher-ranking castes are genetically more like Europeans, while lower castes are more like Asians. ... Some 5,000 years ago, Indo-European speaking people from west Eurasia entered India and purportedly mixed with native proto-Asian populations in the region. Historians believe these west Eurasian immigrants established the present Hindu caste system, while appointing themselves to higher rank castes. In this scenario, members of the higher rank castes should exhibit a closer genetic relationship to Europeans than lower rank castes, given the taboos prohibiting inter-caste marriages. The geneticists found differing trends when comparing maternal DNA with paternal DNA. Maternally inherited DNA in Indian populations showed the most similarity to Asians rather than to Europeans, though similarity to Europeans increased with rank.
>
> Paternal DNA, on the other hand, was, overall, more like European than Asian DNA. These results support the notion that the west Eurasian immigrants mixing with native populations were mostly male, and that they tended to insert themselves into high ranking positions in the developing Hindu caste system.

Basically, this supports the notions of the 19th century so-called "racist" and "extremist" Indo-Europeanist scholars that Possehl and others derided against back in 1999. Researchers have also identified a massive migration of Kurgan or Yamnaya people from the Russian steppes into Central Europe 4,500 years ago, specifically into Germany. This research, published in *Nature*, identified this migration, favoring the expansion of Indo-European languages throughout the continent.

According to *Science Daily*:

> In contrast to the Anatolian hypothesis, which defends that the diversification of PIE [Proto-Indo-European] occurred some

The Kurgan Hypothesis and Haplogroups

The Kurgan hypothesis was first formulated in the 1950s by Marija Gimbutas, who used the term to group various cultures, including the Yamnaya (Yamna), or Pit Grave, of Kurgan culture and its predecessors. David Anthony instead uses the core Yamnaya culture and its relationship with other cultures as a point of reference.

Marija Gimbutas defined the Kurgan culture as composed of four successive periods, with the earliest (Kurgan I) including the Samara and Seroglazovo cultures of the Dnieper-Volga region in the Copper Age (early 4th millennium B.C.). The people of these cultures were nomadic pastoralists, who, according to the model, by the early 3rd millennium B.C. had expanded throughout the Pontic-Caspian steppe and into Eastern Europe.

Three genetic studies in 2015 gave partial support to Gimbutas's kurgan theory regarding the Indo-European *Urheimat* (homeland of the speakers of a proto-language). According to those studies, haplogroups R1b and R1a, now the most common in Europe (R1a is also common in south Asia), would have expanded from the Russian and Ukrainian steppes, along with the Indo-European languages; they also detected an autosomal component present in modern Europeans which was not present in Neolithic Europeans, which would have been introduced with paternal lineages R1b and R1a, as well as Indo-European languages.

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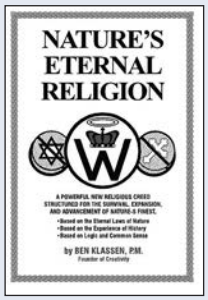

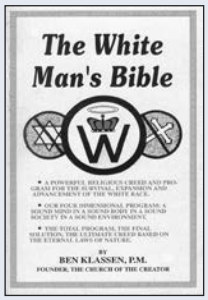

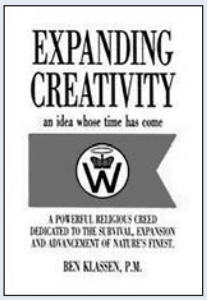
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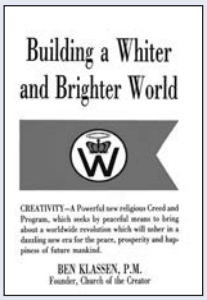

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8,500 years ago, when the first farmers from the Near East (currently Turkey) brought it to Europe, there is the Kurgan hypothesis, which proposes that the languages were spread by nomadic herders of the steppes found to the north of the Black and Caspian seas, and that their language spread throughout Europe after the invention of wheeled vehicles, from 6,000 to 5,000 years ago.

Science Daily elaborated:

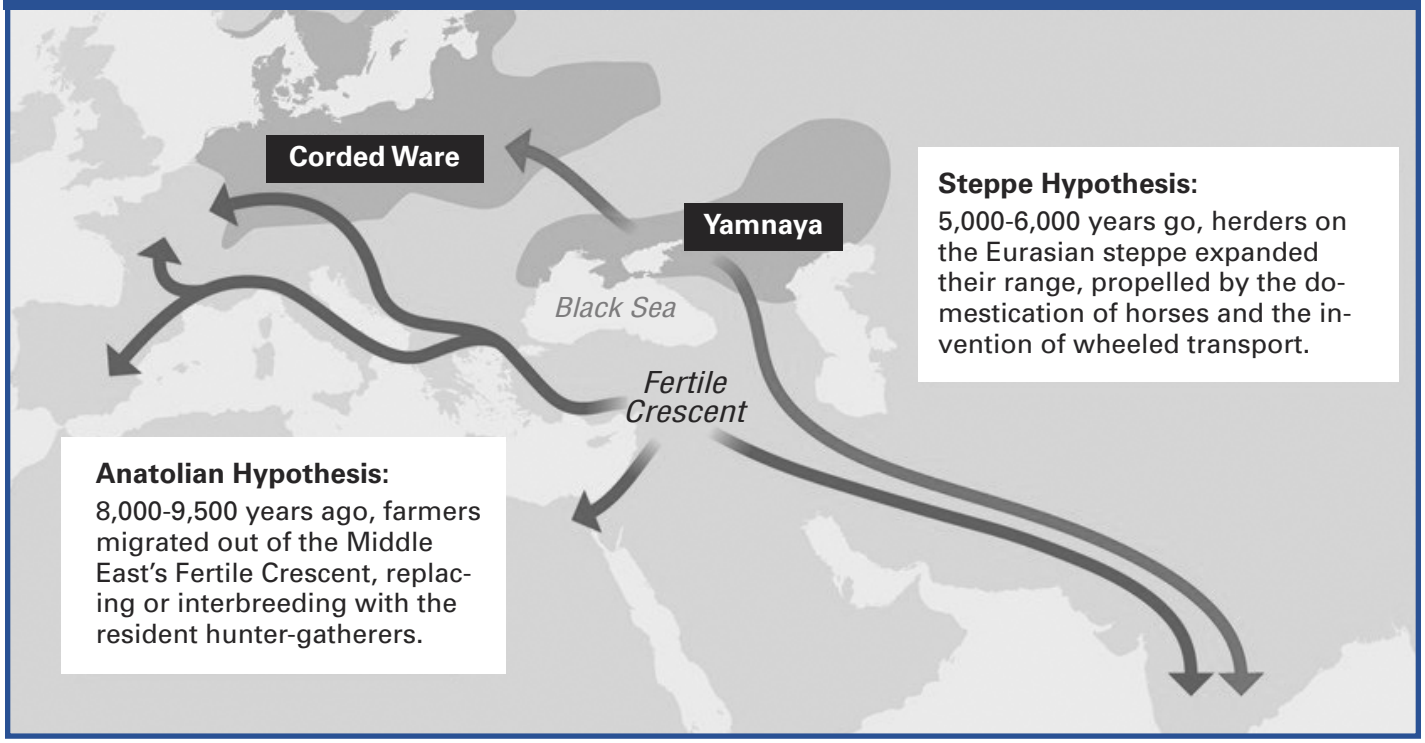
> The research demonstrates that Eastern and Western European populations followed different paths 8,000 to 5,000 years ago, and that they did not encounter each other until 4,500 years ago, when the populations of Eastern Europe associated with the Corded Ware culture settled into a large part of Central Europe. These populations have been proved to be genetically very similar to individuals buried in the Yamnaya kurgans found to the north of the Black Sea (currently Russia and Ukraine), and very different to the Paleolithic and Neolithic populations of Western Europe.

Science Daily said this about the DNA studies on the Yamnaya:

> Researchers observed that the lineage of Corded Ware culture individuals in Germany matched in more than 75% that of the Yamnaya populations. This would imply the occurrence of a massive migration of men and women from herder societies of the north Pontic steppe toward Central Europe. This genetic link exists in Central European samples dating back 3,000 years ago (the furthest DNA samples go back until now) and can still be found among today's European population. While in Northern and Central Europe this link represents around 50% of the current gene pool, the percentage in the Iberian Peninsula is of approximately 25%.

"Although ancient DNA tests cannot inform about the language spoken by the prehistoric humans analyzed,

The Anatolian Hypothesis vs the Steppe Hypothesis


Corded Ware
Yamnaya
Black Sea
Fertile Crescent
Steppe Hypothesis:
5,000-6,000 years go, herders on the Eurasian steppe expanded their range, propelled by the domestication of horses and the invention of wheeled transport.
Anatolian Hypothesis:
8,000-9,500 years ago, farmers migrated out of the Middle East's Fertile Crescent, replacing or interbreeding with the resident hunter-gatherers.

Scientists recently have become very interested in the Yamnaya people as they were possibly the earliest group to domesticate and use horses for more than just a food source. A study of ancient DNA now links the Corded Ware culture of northern Europe with the Yamnaya culture of the Pontic Steppe. It indicates a mass migration northwest and southeast that would support the Steppe Hypothesis, one of two theories that tries to explain the origins of the Indo-European language family. It appears that the Yamnaya invaded and subdued many peoples on their way across Eurasia—absconding with some of their women, who then became Yamnaya brides.

the magnitude of the migratory movement would also have implied a language change. If what the genetic data states is true, and these populations live on, they must have contributed to the formation of the Indo-European languages spoken today in Europe," explains Roberto Risch.

The research also determines that before the migration of the Yamnaya herders, the first European farmers in Hungary, Germany and the Iberian Peninsula were genetically very homogeneous, and that the more primitive hunter-gatherer societies living in Europe did not immediately disappear; they reappeared genetically some 5,000 to 6,000 years ago. During that same period, the Yamnaya herders descended from the hunter-gatherer societies of Eastern Europe and from an ancestral population of the Near East.

The Yamnaya are the true ancient Indo-Europeans, the original speakers of Proto-Indo-European, at least according to what mainstream archeologists and linguists would suggest. This author would tend to disagree, suggesting the Indo-European story predates the Yamnaya by many thousands of years. But if the Yamnaya are the true ancient Indo-Europeans, and conventional wisdom confirms it, then the Germans are the closest to the true Indo-Europeans of anyone in Europe, even more so than Scandinavians who are less similar genetically to the Yamnaya culture than are the Germans.

No other country in the world is endowed with more Yamnaya DNA, 75% total in the native, racial German-speaking population.

This discovery has been carefully kept from ever being mentioned on the History Channel or in the controlled media for obvious reasons.

Does this contradict my theory of the self-evolving Europeans, beyond the need for an outside influence or force? Not in the slightest.

While the culture and language of Europeans did, in my opinion, self-evolve in the direction toward Indo-Europeanization and did not need an invasion of Kurgan nomads from the east, such an invasion from a genetic standpoint did take place in my view.

In this respect, a diversity of foreign and immigrating elements into Europe at a very early date led directly to the genetic, linguistic and cultural reality we know today, and continues to do so.

According to the Department of Cellular and Molecular Medicine at the University of Copenhagen, everyone with blue eyes has a common ancestor. He or she lived between 7,000 to 20,000 years ago. Blue eyes were the result of a genetic mutation. Before that, everyone's eyes were brown. DNA tests on a 7,000-year-old skeleton found in the mountains of northwest Spain reveal one of the oldest blue-eyed people. La Brana 1, as he is called—surprisingly—had a combination of African and European genes. La Brana 1 shows, however, genetic similarities to Scandinavians and also shared a common ancestor with people who lived in Siberia more than 20,000 years ago. Interestingly, nearly eveyone in Estonia has blue eyes.

THE FIRST BLUE-EYED PEOPLES

A study conducted by scientists at the Institute of Forensic Genetics at the University of Copenhagen has concluded that all blue-eyed people share a common ancestor. This individual most likely lived 6,000 to 10,000 years ago near Anatolia. According to an article by Douglas Belkin in an article at *The New York Times* on October 18, 2006: "About half of Americans born at the turn of the 20th century had blue eyes, according to a 2002 Loyola University study in Chicago. By mid-century that number had dropped to a third. Today only about one 1 of every 6 Americans has blue eyes, said Mark Grant."

Not only are Caucasians in rapid decline, so too are those with blue eyes. Through the growing occurrence of racial admixture, immigration into northern European countries and a change in social attitudes in marriage in general, blue eyes and their parent European lineage are being bred out of existence.

According to anthropologist and producer Robert Sepehr:

> Researchers analyzed and compared the unique genetic make-up of the chromosome in the iris from 155 blue-eyed individuals from diverse regions such as Denmark, Turkey and Jordan. All the subjects that participated in the study had the exact same genetic "mutations" in specific chromosomes of the eye with very little variation on the genes, indicating that the "mutation" responsible for blue eyes first arose and spread relatively recently. Scientists conclude that this blue-eyed family spread out from an area north of the Black Sea following the last ice age. (Sepehr, 112)

Professor Hans Eiberg of the Department of Cellular and Molecular Medicine at University of Copenhagen explains: "These people were among the Proto Indo-European Europeans who subsequently spread agriculture into western Europe and later rode horses into Iran and India." According to Sepehr: "Blue eyes are a recessive trait, and the gene must be inherited from both parents. (Green eyes involve a related but different gene that is recessive to brown but dominant to blue.) Following the ending of the last ice age," Sepehr continues, "many Europeans inherited this rare gene associated with blue-eyed people that differentiated them from the rest of humanity. That includes many people who express shades of brown, that still carry the gene. Indeed, it appears that the elite and nobility that organized the earliest known agricultural civilizations all shared this trait, seemingly coming from the same bloodline." ❖

Patrick Chouinard is a writer and historical researcher currently based in Arkansas. He is the author of TBR's *The Secret History of Christmas: The Development of Yuletide Traditions and the Battle for Our Heritage* (softcover, 70 pages, $8 minus 10% for TBR subscribers). Order your copy of this intriguing booklet with the order form on page 80 of this issue of TBR.

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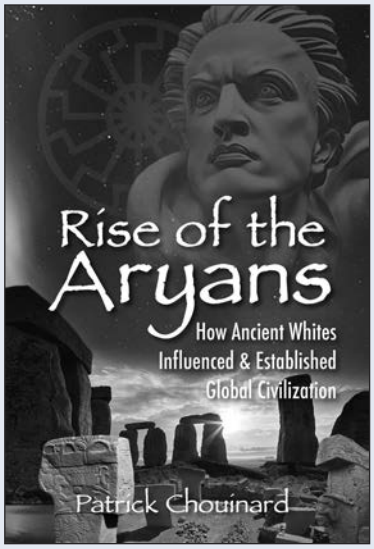

All across the world are mysterious and ancient stone structures demonstrating not only advanced building techniques but also an incredibly sophisticated knowledge of archeoastronomy. From isolated Easter Island in the Pacific, to the mountain peaks of the Andes, from the British Isles and the Mediterranean to the steppes of Eurasia, from the arid deserts of western China to the Mississipi Valley of North America, some advanced culture was erecting megalithic structures that baffle scientists and archeologists even today. Once the cultures of the Indus Valley and the Tigris and Euphrates rivers were considered the oldest "real" civilizations, dating to sometime around 6,000 B.C. But the discovery of the Caucasian-built Gobekli Tepe temple complexes scattered across Anatolia changed all that. Dated to sometime around 9,600 B.C., the structures at these ancient megalithic sites have thrown the mainstream understanding of the rise of civilizations into complete disarray. Who built them and why? What about the global pyramid phenomenon and the complex edifices at Knossos, Carnac and Stonehenge? Was it really extraterrestrial visitors from some far-off galaxy who constructed them, or is there a more plausible explanation—one grounded in answers right here on planet Earth?

In *Rise of the Aryans: How Ancient Whites Influenced and Established Global Civilization*, respected historian, author and radio show personality Patrick Chouinard delves into these mysteries and provides real answers based on decades of research that do not involve little green men from Mars! *Rise of the Aryans* is a book you'll want for your library, whether you are a professional historian or an armchair archeologist.

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Savage Treatment of Female Captives

The mistreatment of female prisoners by the Redman during frontier warfare

By Thomas Goodrich

The little bottle lay on the sand. Nearby, waves lapped softly against the beach. How long the bottle had been lying there, no one knows. Whether it was the tide or a storm that had placed it there, we do not know that, either. This much we do know: It was 1875. At some point, someone walking along the sand spotted the bottle and instead of breaking it or kicking it back out to sea, they stooped to pick it up. We also know that when the finder uncorked the bottle he discovered that a note was folded inside. After fishing out the note and reading the words on the paper, whoever held it must have been dumbstruck. Finally, we also know that soon after the finder read the note and recovered from his shock, word quickly spread.

Thus ended one of the most remarkable journeys ever recorded.

The little bottle's amazing story began somewhere on the high and dry plains of northwest Texas or eastern New Mexico, hundreds of miles from where it was found. Here, at a camp of the Southern Cheyenne Indians, a ragged and frightened young white woman secretly brought out her hidden treasure—a bottle, a cork, a pencil, a piece of paper—then nervously scratched out a note, a desperate plea for help. The girl quickly folded the paper into the bottle, corked the end tightly, then tossed it into the headwaters of the Brazos River. In this arid region, the Brazos during the best of times is a mere trickle of water; at worst, it is just a sandy draw. Nevertheless, this bottle and the tiny trickle that floated it were the best, and perhaps last, hope for freedom that the young woman would know.

In 1874, Catherine German, just 17 years old, was captured by Cheyenne Indians and abused for five months. She enclosed a plea for help in a message in a bottle. It was found four months after her release.

Several months earlier, in September 1874, Catherine German and her family had been moving along the Smoky Hill River in western Kansas with everything they owned in the back of a covered wagon. The Germans, originally from Georgia, were bound for Colorado and a fresh start. Just moments after breaking camp that morning, the family was surprised by Indians. Within minutes the wagon was in flames, the mother, father, and two children were dead and scalped, and four daughters—Catherine, aged 17, Sophia, 12, and little Julia and Addie, aged 7 and 5 respectively—were carried off into captivity.

Catherine's story is not a pretty one to relate. There are no Harlequin Romance endings here, no *Dances with Wolves* Hollywood nonsense, no silly sentimentality. Catherine was raped repeatedly during her captivity,

Two white women are captured by Indians on the Kentucky frontier. Unless rescued, they are in for a life of constant abuse at the hands of their captors, forced to work as slave- and sex-laborers.

as was her sister, Sophia; both slaves were traded back and forth from one brave to the next by their owners; both were transformed into tribal prostitutes, their worth measured in horses. Each time the frail young women were forced to fetch wood or water for their respective lodges, each trembled in fear, for each could expect to be raped as many as six times per trip.

Hence, Catherine's desperate attempt one day with her little bottle along the Brazos. Pathetic as her gesture was, it was all she had. Over the next several months, as her prayer drifted slowly down a shallow stream, this hope was the only thought that kept the young woman going. When all else had been stripped from her—her virtue, her dignity, her freedom—Catherine at least had her little star of hope.

Finally, after five months, the band holding Catherine and Sophia at last returned to their reservation and surrendered the girls. Along with the two younger children, who earlier had been rescued during a thundering cavalry charge, the two shattered girls tried to pick up the broken pieces of their lives.

Unknown to Catherine, throughout her captivity, during all the rapes and beatings, during the freezing nights and terrifying days, the little bottle that she had secretly tossed into a trickle of water on the high plains had, despite snags and shoals and rocks and floods, continued its slow journey down a winding river.

Four months after Catherine's rescue, the Ellsworth (Kansas) *Reporter* picked up an article from a Houston, Texas, newspaper. The startled editor then informed his readers:

> Strange to say, after having traveled 800 or 1,000 miles along the devious windings and changing current ... a bottle ... was picked up on the beach of the Gulf of Mexico near the mouth of the Brazos River, in which upon examination, was a written account of the capture of [Catherine German].

Thus ended an incredible journey. After the message was uncorked and read, it can only be hoped that the reader saved the little bottle and today, passed from one generation to the next, it sits atop some bookshelf, an antique, curious and pretty ... if nothing more.

* * *

The above is drawn from *Rape Hate—Sex & Violence in War* and *Peace* and *Scalp Dance—Indian Warfare on the High Plains, 1865-1979*,

HEROIC HANNAH

The heroic Hannah Dunstin lived in early Colonial America and is honored with this statue in New Hampshire. The mother of nine, she was kidnapped with her baby daughter Martha and others by Abenaki Indians in a raid on Haverhill, Massachusetts on March 15, 1697, in which 27 settlers were killed. Thirteen whites were taken as captives; little Martha was later murdered, her head bashed in. Hannah's husband, Thomas, while doing his chores, had spotted the Indians approaching and mounted his horse and fired at the raiders. Moving from tree to tree with his rifle, he held them off so that he and eight of the children could escape to the fort. The Abenakis took Hannah to an island in the Merrimack River in New Hampshire. While her captors slept, Hannah was able to grab a tomahawk and kill 10 of them, then commandeered a canoe and made it safely to Massachusetts with another captured white woman and a boy.

both of which are available from TBR. Such accounts, of course, fly in the face of all we have been told—or not told—about life among the wild Indians of North America. Despite the attempts of perverse Hollywood and Marxist academia to convince us that the lot of a captive white woman was really not such a bad thing, perhaps a bit rough in some spots, but overall a satisfying, even pleasant experience, nothing, and I repeat, *nothing*, could be further from the truth.

Unlike the Hollywood version of captivity and unlike the silly daydreaming moonshine of modern romance writers, not one woman that I studied grew so enamored with her "natural" life among the Indians that, when the time came, she actually chose to remain among them. Nor, I might add, did even one woman fall madly, hopelessly in love with her red rapist. Quite the opposite. For those white females who somehow survived captivity and who were something other than raving maniacs upon their release, many begged to see their captors killed on the spot. When she realized that indeed her captivity was over and her cruel master was now a prisoner, one young woman tried desperately to snatch a pistol from a white soldier's belt to blow out the brains of the monster who had tormented her for so many months.

Based upon the accounts of over a dozen victims that I studied, here is a rough rule of thumb of what you might expect were you a white woman captured by Indians of the High Plains or elsewhere:

1. After witnessing the murder, torture and mutilation of your loved ones, your clothes are ripped from your body; immediate and violent gang rape commences by however many warriors are present, for however long they choose.

2. If you have crying children, these are often instantly killed by a sharp blow from a war club or by swinging them against rocks and dashing out their brains. Little children are also commonly scalped.

3. With a rope around your neck you are then led back to the Indian camp in your stunned condition, naked, bruised, barefoot and bleeding. When you fall from exhaustion, hunger or thirst, you are whipped mercilessly to your feet with rawhide or rope.

4. Once in the village you undergo a howl of taunts from the old people; women and children ridicule you and poke you with sharp sticks or lash you with switches. Even the hordes of dogs are against you as they snap, snarl and bite at your legs.

5. You are claimed by a powerful man, perhaps a chief, and, in addition to his own sexual demands, you become his personal prostitute; without a moment's notice, night or day, you are traded among the men of the village for valuables, including horses. Just because you are owned by one man does not shield you from the rape of others.

6. Beatings and back-breaking work are piled upon you by increasingly cruel and jealous squaws. Deep grooves are worn into your shoulders from the straps of heavy loads; long lacerations from beatings refuse to heal and remain open wounds.

7. Abuse takes its toll, and you age and gray rapidly during the months, or years, of slavery. You are filthy. You are infested with fleas and lice.

8. At night, after another day of sexual abuse and back-breaking work, you dream of rescue ... or death, whichever comes first; you dream of bugle notes sounding the charge as the U.S. Cavalry arrives to save you. Alas, little do you realize that should you hear those beautiful sounds it will signal both your rescue and your death since Indians commonly kill their captives at the first sign of trouble.

9. If somehow you do manage to survive and are eventually rescued, you have a half breed child in tow, you are pregnant with another, you are emaciated, you are broken, you are sick, you are diseased, you look 20 years older than your actual age, you may be mentally unhinged, you will never be normal again.

Don't look for Hollywood and Stephen Spielberg to depict the events described above with any degree of accuracy anytime soon. Their mission, their agenda, their racial imperative these past 50 years has been the hammering home of white guilt to white audiences by pounding in the idea that the white race has been a curse on the world, that in addition to all the other crimes committed against man and nature over the ages, whites were also guilty of ruthlessly destroying one of the most peaceful and harmonious cultures ever to grace the Earth—that of the gentle and deeply philosophical tribes of the North American Indian.

Many moderns, perhaps most, willingly buy into white guilt and other such leftist rot, but those who actually lived through the period knew better. Catherine German certainly did. ❖

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Thomas Goodrich is a professional writer now living in the U.S. and Europe. His biological father was a U.S. Marine in the Pacific War and his adoptive father was with the U.S. Air Force during the war in Europe. *Summer, 1945—Germany, Japan and the Harvest of Hate*, *Hellstorm: The Death of Nazi Germany*, *Black Flag: Guerrilla Warfare on the Western Border, 1861-1865*, *Scalp Dance: Indian Warfare on the High Plains, 1865-1879*. and others. Find out more at ThomasGoodrich.com.

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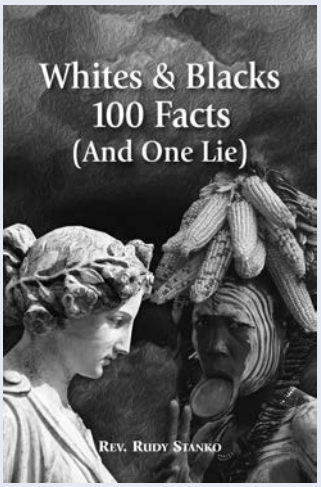

The White race has crossed seas, harnessed rivers, carved mountains, tamed deserts, and colonized the most barren icefields. It has been responsible for the invention of the printing press, cement, the harnessing of electricity, flight, rocketry, astronomy, the telescope, space travel, firearms, the transistor, radio, television, the telephone, the light bulb, photography, motion pictures, the phonograph, the electric battery, the automobile, the steam engine, railroad transportation, the microscope, computers, and millions of other technological miracles. It has discovered countless medical advances, incredible applications, scientific progress, etc. On the other hand, throughout 6,000 years of recorded history, the Subsaharan African has invented nothing. Not a written language, woven cloth, a calendar, a plow, a road, a bridge, a railway, a ship, a system of measurement, or even the wheel. He is not known to have ever cultivated a single crop or domesticated a single animal for his own use. His only known means of transporting goods was on the top of his head. For shelter he never progressed beyond the common mud hut, the construction of which a muskrat is capable. Inside this booklet you will find 100 facts about Blacks and Whites (plus one massive lie) that the politically correct thought police will not allow to be discussed in schools at any level or in any controlled media—though they are irrefutable.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

SOUTH THE MOST RACIST?

All we ever hear is that the South was and is the most racist section of the country and the Confederate Battle Flag symbolizes racism and hate. Most readers of The Barnes Review know that to be total baloney. Racism was probably more prevalent outside of Dixie than in it. Case in point is Wayne County, New York, on the south shore of Lake Ontario, where once there was a place called Nigger Hill (since renamed Bootlegger Hill). Old U.S. Geological Survey maps from 1898 show it with the original name, but how many other place names around the country (outside the South) had similar names that have gone down the memory hole? The big debate prior to Lincoln's War was over western territories being admitted as free or slave states. The anti-slavery opposition wasn't concerned for black people, but rather that the settlers in those areas wanted it to be for whites only. Just another little truth not taught in our public boob hatcheries.

Mark Richards
Via email

DON'T FORGET BARRY FELL

I'm surprised Patrick Chouinard's *Rise of the Aryans* doesn't mention Barry Fell's books at all. If you want to discuss Europeans wandering the world before Columbus, you really need to mention Professor Fell. In the same vein, there is strong evidence that the so-called pueblos in the Southwest were in fact built and inhabited by the same folk who built identical villages in north Africa. That is, they were white Europeans of the desert dwelling kind. Why they built a city so far from the coast is impossible to guess, although they did find geographic locales exactly like their homes in the Sahara Desert.

Vince O'Mahony
Via email

GOD'S REJECTS?

As best as I can determine, Judaism is irremediably racist. The central tenant of Judaism is that the Jews are God's chosen, which means that everyone else is God's rejects. It also means that the Jews get to determine the disposition of these rejects as we saw in Russia after the 1917 revolution (60 million Christian Russians executed) and as we are witnessing in Palestine today.

The criminalizing of speech critical of Jewish behavior is being promoted with an equally strident attempt to eliminate the Second Amendment and outlaw gun ownership or possession. You may rest assured that when guns are illegal, we Christians won't be the ones who will have them, and rest assured those guns will be used against us.

The reason Jews do not consider themselves to be racists is that, according to their religious texts, they do not consider themselves to be part of what the rest of us identify as the human race. From what I gather, they consider themselves to be a different, more advanced species. I am certain that you have seen many rabbinical remarks to that effect on the Internet and in print. In agreeing with their judgment, I find that any animosity that I may have toward Jews is not racist. For them to be consistent, they would be forced to agree with me because they are of their own admission a different species. Consequently, by the very nature of Judaism, it is impossible for a Jew to be the subject of racism except at the hands of another Jew. If all of this sounds sophomoric, remember that we did not create this logical quandary. I merely explicated it.

Paul Majchrowicz
Via Email

EYEWITNESSES TESTIMONY

The following is part of a "first-hand" account of what I personally witnessed or had told to me first hand about what really happened before, during and after WWII. I am getting anxious to tell my eyewitness accounts because, at more than 80 years old, I suddenly realize that the people who, like myself, were alive at that time have mostly died already or are on the way out.

Martha Frey was American-born of German ancestry. In 1945, in her early 20s, naïve, romantic, full of youthful curiosity and ambitions, she wanted to see the world, so she decided to go to Germany to see the land of her ancestors. Absent any chance of employment in the tourism industry, she went to Washington, D.C. to get a job that would take her to Germany with the occupation forces.

Once in Washington, she found out that indeed there was a rush of folks applying for jobs that would take them to "the Fatherland." She found out, however, that one had to be Jewish to get these jobs. Being of white, German ancestry, she didn't meet the one unspoken requirement. The only way to overcome her handicap was, she found, to make friends with one of the masses of Jewish folks who made up the bureaucracy that ran everything related to the war and its aftermath.

With lots of persistence, she finally got an assignment in Germany as part of the Military Government and did not have to resort to a "visit" to the "casting couch" of recent Hollywood notoriety.

In Germany, she witnessed the unspeakable atrocities visited upon the German people by masses of Jewish communists that had never left Europe, along with those pouring in from abroad, particularly the United States.

She spoke of the once-white body bags dripping the blood of Germans inside—beaten to death while alive. She spoke of the common practice of these monsters to bury these victims in lots that they then converted into playgrounds. Few Germans alive today know what lurks in the ground under these harmless-looking playgrounds. Unlike the ubiquitous signs in today's Germany attesting to endless purported misdeeds against Jews and others by Germans, there are absolutely no signs on these playgrounds from hell.

Also, while stationed in Saudi Arabia, I worked with an ex-GI who had volunteered toward the end of the war and was sent to Germany after the end of hostilities. His name was Arthur Brunst. He, too, was of pure German descent. He witnessed phases of the infamous Operation Keelhaul, whereby those millions of Russians who had escaped the Bolshevik rape of white, Christian Rus-

sians by fleeing to the West and/or fighting against the unimaginably cruel Bolshevik regime were gathered up and returned to Soviet Russia by force. Many millions were immediately killed or sent to the gulags. Many succeeded in escaping to other countries, including the United States. Large numbers of their descendants, mostly Ukrainians, now live in the U.S.—a lot of them in Minnesota. I got to know many of them while living there.

Arthur Brunst, the erstwhile young, naïve GI, who has since passed away, told me stories that mimicked ones I had already heard from the Ukrainians in Minnesota about the cruel slaughter referred to as Operation Keelhaul.

He was in the main railroad station, a dead-end station in Frankfurt am Main, when heavily armed Red Army thugs arrived in trucks laden with Ukrainians. The Red Army soldiers drove the hapless Ukrainians into the waiting train cars using clubs. After the train had left for Russia, workers were ordered to use fire hoses to clean the blood of the Ukrainians off the floor of the station.

Since then, I have read numerous accounts of the infamous Operation Keelhaul, all describing the unspeakable brutality and cruelty of the Red Army and the rampant suicides of the Ukrainians and White Russian victims on the way back to communist Russia.

These events and much more are what the great Gen. George S. Patton witnessed. In my opinion, Patton's attempt to expose the immense Jewish/communist atrocity in Germany and Eastern Europe during and after the war is what ultimately led to the general's assassination.

Petros Strategos
Via Email

CENSORED IN PRISON

I am an avid reader of The Barnes Review (TBR) plus I buy a lot of books and back issues. Unfortunately, I am in prison in Massachusetts and routinely see TBR and American Free Press newspaper censored by the prison authorities here. This is, to my knowledge, a blatant violation of my First Amendment rights. They have in the past denied me issues of AFP that had anything to do with the rally in Charlottesville. They have also denied me copies of TBR, twice tagging TBR as an "STG" (Security Threat Group). Now they have denied me the book I ordered from TBR Book Club entitled *The Aryan Race: Its Origins and Its Achievements* by Charles Morris. I am not a lawyer, but that is what one seemingly must be to know how to properly challenge these arbitrary decisions by prison officials via their grievance process. I am seeking a freedom-loving person with a little legal knowledge to assist me in my endeavor to protect my First Amendment rights. If someone is able to give me pointers on how to file or what to file, I'd be extremely grateful.

Kelly Stanfield T93141
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ANYONE HAVE INFORMATION ON THIS?

Attached is an article—"That We May Never Forget"—that appeared in the California *Staats-Zeitung* in Los Angeles on March 1, 2019, written by a man named Gunther Nitsch. He related his memories of a massacre that was allegedly perpetrated by SS troops at the end of World War II. In the article, he claims that thousands of Jewish women had been force-marched to Palmnicken, and were shot in cold blood by the SS and buried there in the sand in shallow graves. The author prides himself on bringing this alleged atrocity into the forefront again, though nobody else even seems to remember it. (He was ony seven years old at the time, so I am not sure how he knows this was done by the SS.)

I read his book *Weeds Like Us* in which he describes his life after the war under the occupation of the Bolsheviks. He did not say one bad word about the Russians in his book, except that his mother always took him along when she went to work in the fields. (I wonder why she did that.) His book was politically correct, so the communists like him. He had nothing good to say about the German soldiers, though.

In one incident he described a time when his family was fleeing from the Soviets, walking among other refugees. Evidently, his family and this group of refugees had to move off the road to allow a group of German soldiers who were in a hurry to get somewhere to pass. He said in his book that he thought this was "very rude" of the German soldiers.

Later, as an adult living in West Germany, Nitsch took advantage of the German educational system and also of his employer (who invested in him with more schooling) when he admits he was never going to stay with the employer and instead immigrate to the United States. He also had a girlfriend he took advantage of. He had no intentions of marrying her, intending all along to desert her once his trip to the U.S. had come to fruition. Many times in his book he mentions that he was tall, blond and good-looking (which irritated me a lot) and that he would make a "perfect SS man."

I would like to know if TBR or any of its readers know whether this massacre in Palmnicken actually happened and, if it did, what the circumstances were. (Even the city authorities admitted they knew nothing about such a massacre.)

Nitsch seems to have become a kind of celebrity among Russian Jews. I would love to send a rebuttal to *Staats-Zeitung*.

Angela W.
Nevada

If any Barnes Review readers have information on this alleged massacre of Jewish women in Palmnicken by SS soldiers (honestly, it sounds as if it might be an invented atrocity tale), please send it to TBR and we will forward it to Angela. Please send to TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695 or email Paul@BarnesReview.org.

REVENGE

Well, here we are in 2019 in the full enfranchisement of the minorities in the United States and the world. Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez is set forth as our model for the future, even though the name "Cortez" is hated by the natives in Mexico. So, what has this enfranchisement brought us? Nothing very good, I can assure you—only a reprise of all the injustices visited upon people of the lesser gods. Certainly there has been no reprise of the many benefits Western civilization has conferred upon them. This has instilled in them all a desire for revenge on all "white" people for the many imagined insults and hardships supposedly visited upon them

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MORE LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

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over the centuries.

What do these new enfranchisees have to offer to the progress of humanity? Indeed, there is no progress offered, only a return to indefinite and prolonged recrimination about past "injustices." That's right, no progress, just backward thinking and self-aggrandizement so that they can convince themselves that they are really "superior" in their own minds and thoughts and a barely suppressed desire to dish out retribution to the white man and somehow condemn him to a future of unending underclass status and perpetual guilt.

What to do? The model of Western civilization is the best model for the conduct of humanity that has ever been introduced to the world. The sterile thinking and backwardness of the newly enfranchised can never be superior to the original creation. It is still the white race that must lead us into the future.

Daniel Zolezzi
California

OWN IDEAS ABOUT MASONRY

I just finished reading John Tiffany's article on the Illuminati in the [May/June 2019] TBR. Please let me explain Masonry to you and your readers. In essence, Masonry is Judaism.

Masonry has 33 degrees in the Scottish Rite and 11 in the York Rite. The number of degrees is derived from Judaism's "Tree of Life"—the Sephiroth—and the "paths" that connect them. Then there is the "hidden Sephiroth," the Da'ath (knowledge), which is the knowledge of what the Tree of Life really means. The various degrees of Masonry are advancements up the Tree of Life, and the mastery of the various Sephiroth and paths. York Rite has 11 degrees because it counts only the Sephiroth and the Da'ath. The Scottish Rite has 33 because it adds the 22 paths.

While Judaism outwardly portrays itself as the religion of the Torah, which Christians understand as being the Old Testament, Judaics understand it as being the Talmud. As one advances through the Talmud, one is supposed to connect with the Shekinah, who then opens up the "true meaning" of the Talmud, which is Kabbalah.

The Kabbalah is the corrupt (and false) mystery religion of Babylon—the worship of Sin-Nabu, who is Thoth-Judah, Masonry's Hiram-Abiff. Muslims call it the teachings of Harut and Marut. The Judah cult claims that Moses learned it while underneath Mount Sinai from two demons, Ajaz and Azazel.

Basically everything else Masonry teaches about itself and which is said about it is true. Masonry is Satanism. Satan is, in all Satanic religions, a being with a three-fold male aspect and a single female aspect. In the Kabbalah, these aspects are the top four worlds of the Sephiroth, the top three being attainable only once one crosses the boundary of death. Specifically, the top world of the Kabbalah is the Ain, the "Eye" (also Ain Soph, "Gaping Eye"), also called the Kether or "Crown." This Ain is the "Great Eye" of Masonry. The light from the Ain is the female Satan, the Shekinah, also called the Binah or "Understanding." In American parlance, she is "Lady Liberty," the ancient goddess Libera in all her evil. The third god "beyond death" is YHWH, the "lesser Tetragrammaton," who is also the serpent Leviathan—the Chokmah or "wisdom." YHWH has a two-fold aspect, as both Messiah and as Satan, one of the nominal purposes of Judaism being to unite them as part of the *tikkun olam* (healing of the world). Then, within our "seven heavens," or seven lesser worlds, there is Judah, who stands at the top of them (he appears in Gnostic Kabbalah as Thoth; same word, different language).

This is all symbolized on the back of the dollar bill. The severed pyramidion on the top of the pyramid represents the three worlds beyond death—the Kether-Chokmah-Binah. The Ain in the middle is in the position of Da'ath (the "knowledge" of the 33rd degree), and the light emanating from it is the Shekinah. The lower "unfinished pyramid" represents the seven "lower worlds" of this creation, the 72 bricks representing the 72 master masons who follow in the train of Seth-YHWH.

So, even though I know TBR has many good readers who are Masons, the confusion as to what Masonry is should stop. Masonry is one branch of the "Judeo-occult" family of religions of which Judaism is a part.

William "Bill" White
Via email

HITLER'S PRIESTESS

I really enjoy reading TBR. However, I would love to see an article about Savitri Devi. She was a genius. If only more people knew about her! Other topics that deserve articles are George Lincoln Rockwell, the American Nazi Party, the National Socialist Liberation Front and the Universal Order. Many people under age 50 don't know about any of these folks, and that is a shame.

Brandon Russell
Indiana

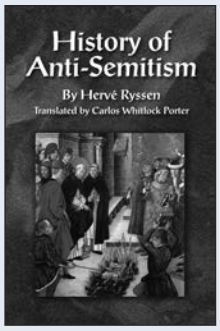
[Thanks for the suggestions. See TBR November/December 2011 for an article on Savitri Devi.—Ed.]

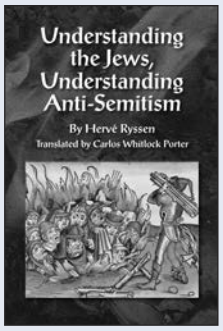
LOOKING FOR SOME INSIGHT

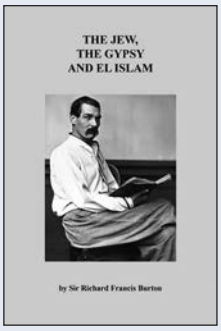
Has one of your historical contortionists, uhh, Revisionists, yet found a way to blame the Notre Dame cathedral fire on the Jews? They did it, you know—Jewish lightning—or got some poor goy to do it. You'll note a gentile structure, not one of Satan's synagogues, was set ablaze. Also, did you make note that black, not white smoke arose from the fire? White smoke would have indicated a new pope or something or the other that was Catholic or Christian, so black smoke was arranged to symbolize the anti-Christ or Jews, those Asians who control the "Mud People." (I'm sure it didn't also get past you that the color of "Mud People" is the same as the smoke that arose from the cathedral—certainly no coincidence.)

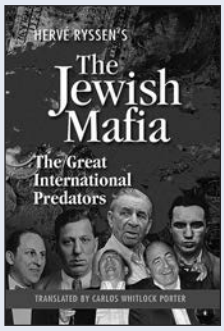
Jerry Axelrod
Pennsylvania

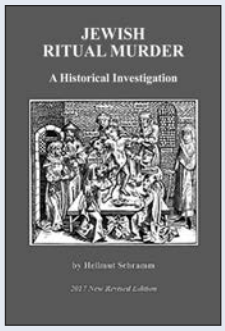
[Seemingly right on cue, author Hervé Ryssen has penned a new book entitled *Psychoanalysis of Judaism* to help us better understand the thought processes of the letter-writer, a devout and defiant Jew and, as far as we know, an unflinching Zionist. See the ad for this new book from TBR on the inside front cover.—Ed.]

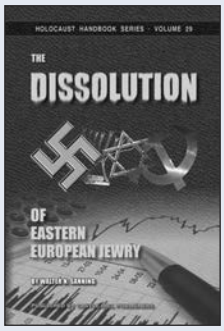












Popular Ethnographic Studies

History of Anti-Semitism

By Hervé Ryssen. Translated by Carlos Porter. According to prophecy, after the great war against the last enemies of Israel, the Messianic times will be a blessed time for the Jews. All the Earth will be unified, and the Jews will be recognized by all as God's chosen people. To "hasten the coming of the Messiah," fanatical Jewish sects must therefore work unceasingly to destroy all the differences between men—nations, races, religions and local customs. It is this messianic tension which motivates their actions. But is anti-Semitism created simply because of the supremacist teachings of Judaism? Softcover, 453 pages, #768, *$35*.

Understanding the Jews, Understanding Anti-Semitism

By Hervé Ryssen. Translated by Carlos Porter. Here is the perfect companion to the *History of Anti-Semitism* above. Everyone talks about the Jews, but very few people really know them. Who are they? What makes them different from everyone else? These questions are of increasingly vital importance since the Jewish people play a central role in the evolution of humanity. Their love of equality and tolerance and their untiring struggle for human rights make them the world's foremost defenders of democratic ideals. How then, can one explain anti-Semitism? Softcover, 90 pages, #763, *$15*.

The Jew, the Gypsy and El Islam

Sir Richard F. Burton (1821-1890). Burton was one of the most important linguists of his day. This book, written in 1898, consists of three extended essays that Burton had been working on for many years prior to his death. The "gypsy" portion details a group of people who are nearly invisible, their machinations going nearly undetected. The insightful details featured in the portion on Islam are of obvious interest today. The real treat is the portion containing his observations on the Jews he came across. Softcover, 214 pages, #809, *$16*.

The Jewish Mafia

This is the most comprehensive and fast-paced book ever written on the crimes of the Jewish mafia from ancient times until today. Hervé Ryssen details sex slavery, global organ trafficking, organ transplant industry, "Torah Nostra," Murder Inc., Meyer Lansky, "invisible" mafia, pillage of Russia, fall of the Oligarchs, crime from Berlin to Marbella, Organizatsiya, crime in Antwerp, Vilnius, Bangkok and Bogota, Israeli mafia, diamond scams, revolutionary funding, illegal drug trade, porn industry, illegal immigrant trafficking, Atlantic African slave trade, Christian slaves of the Middle Ages, aesthetic surgery racket, Lipsky's swindles, Crozmarie and the ARC scandal, horse racing and garage rip-offs, Flatto-Sharon, crime in England, the U.S. and France, the pillaging of vanquished countries and more. Softcover, 381 pages, 475 endnotes, #731, *$29*.

Jewish Ritual Murder: A Historical Investigation

Wild claims about the sacrifice of Christian children have been made against the Jews for centuries. Most consider these accusations to be anti-Semitism at its very worst, though many cultures sacrificed children in antiquity. In this book by Dr. Hellmut Schramm, first published in 1943 in Germany, the author weighs the evidence for and against this practice to determine whether such sacrifices were taking place in modern times. He analyzes the many cases of bodies found of small children who appeared to show evidence of blood-letting. He also examines the practice of the sale of blood at certain times of the year for religious purposes. Contains chapters on ritual murder before 1840, famous cases and extensive appendices of testimonies given at nine court cases. Revised edition 2017. Softcover, 477 pages, #810, *$27*.

The Dissolution of European Jewry

By Walter N. Sanning. Updated by Germar Rudolf. Before World War II, Eastern Europe was the demographic center of world Jewry. After the war, however, only a fraction of it was left behind. What happened? The "holocaust," most will say. The author did not stop there, but thoroughly explored European population shifts, deportations and evacuations conducted by both Nazis and the Soviets. The results are shocking. This edition has an updated foreword by Prof. Arthur R. Butz and an important epilogue by Germar Rudolf. It compares Sanning's study with a politically correct investigation into the numerical dimension of "the holocaust." Softcover, 224 pages, #719, *$25*.

The Zionists: Zionist Wall Street

Here is an updated reprint of the classic book by Judge George W. Armstrong that discusses the control of international finance. Includes sections on the Talmud, the Protocols, Federal Reserve the League of Nations, WWI, Wilson, Herzl, the Kaiser the sultan of Turkey, Baron Rothschild, FDR, the war criminals of Pearl Harbor, the Morgenthau-Zionist plan, the Marshall and Levitski plans. Also includes the text of Armstrong's book *Zionist Wall Street*. Softcover, 250 pages, #765, *$18*.

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